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AUSTRIAN CAVALRY EXERCISE

CAPT. ILLIA WOJNOVITS

CAPT. W. S. COOKE





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AUSTRIAN CAVALRY EXERCISE

DEC. 1873.

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AUSTRIAN CAVALRY EXERCISE

TRANSLATED FROM THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF

CAPTAIN ILLIA WOINOVITS

OF THE GENERAL STAFF

*AND PREFACED WITH A GENERAL SKETCH OF
THE ORGANISATION &c. OF THE CAVALRY*

BY

CAPTAIN W. S. COOKE

22ND REGIMENT

ILLUSTRATED WITH 23 DIAGRAMS



HENRY S. KING & Co.

65 CORNHILL & 12 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON

1874

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PREFACE.

DURING the autumn of 1872, I had the good fortune to be present at the exercises of the Austrian cavalry at the great camp of instruction at Bruck, on the Leitha, some twenty miles distant from Vienna. A previous study of the cavalry drill-book had convinced me of the excellence of the system employed, owing to its extreme simplicity and the absence of all superfluous details; that conviction was thoroughly confirmed when I witnessed it in practice.

Though two regiments only, one of hussars and one of lancers, forming one brigade, were present, the occasion was one of very great interest, for the Inspector-General of Cavalry had summoned all the cavalry generals and colonels to the camp, to watch the working of the brigade under his own orders, that they might concert together with him as to whether any remodelling of the existing system had become necessary, to meet the more modern requirements. I

hesitated to publish a translation of the drill regulations then, thinking it advisable to wait and see whether any alterations were to be made in consequence. I believe, however, that none whatever are in contemplation, at all events none that will in any way interfere with the general principles. The system dates from 1863, and was introduced by the present Inspector-General, Lieutenant-General Baron Edelsheim, himself then commanding a regiment, and held in high esteem as a practical cavalry officer.

My attention has been lately again called to the excellent system, both of training and drill, pursued in this army with the cavalry, and to the admirable results obtained, by several articles on 'Austrian Military Tactics,' &c., which have appeared in the public press, written by special correspondents at Vienna, and describing the reviews held by the Emperor of Austria in honour of his numerous illustrious guests visiting the capital on the occasion of the opening of the Universal Exhibition. Among others were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, who were accompanied by several English officers of experience and discernment. I know so well how thoroughly deserving the Austrian cavalry is of the praise and admiration bestowed on it in the articles I have referred to, that I

do not hesitate here to call attention to them, and, in publishing the following translation of the drill regulations, I trust that some students of military tactics, who have not had the good fortune to see the system in practice, may share in my own conviction of its merits. As it will probably be of interest to know the general details of the organisation, armament, and equipment of the cavalry, I have prefaced the tactical part, which is translated from an abridged edition of the 'Cavalry Exercise' by Captain Woinovits of the General Staff, with an outline sketch showing the points most worthy of notice.

WILLIAM S. COOKE,

Captain, 22nd Regiment ; late of the
4th Hussars.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

WAR OFFICE: *December 1, 1873.*

LIST OF DIAGRAMS.

	PAGE
1. Formation of the Section	34
2. Column of Files	35
3. Normal Formation of the Squadron in Line	36
4. " " " " in Column	37
5. " " " Regiment Deployed	39
6. " " " " in Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	40
7. Normal Formation of the Regiment in Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	40
8. Normal Formation of the Regiment in Single Column	41
9. " " " " in Double Column	41
10. Turning to a Flank	44
11. Turning About	45
12. Formation of Column of Files to a Flank	58
13. " " " to the Front	59
14. A Column of Files Forming to the Front	61
15. " " " to the Pivot Flank	62
16. " " " to the Reverse Flank	64
17. A Squadron in Line Forming Column to the Front	65
18. Deployment to the Front from Column	68
19. Oblique Deployment from Column	69
20. Formation of Line to a Flank from Column	70
21. A Regiment in Line Forming Column Forwards on a Central Squadron	73
22. A Division in Column Deploying in an Oblique Line	78
23. Attack of a Regiment	94

NOTE.

THE Diagrams are illustrative only ; they are not drawn to scale, or mathematically accurate. In rendering the words of command, the object has been to keep as nearly as possible to a literal translation of the German.

W. S. C.

CONTENTS.



	PAGE
PART I.—GENERAL SKETCH OF THE ORGANISATION, EQUIPMENT, AND ARMAMENT . . .	1
PART II.—CAVALRY EXERCISE	32
SECTION I.—FORMATIONS	33
GENERAL PRINCIPLES	33
The Section	33
1. Line	33
2. Column of Files	34
3. Open Order	35
The Squadron	35
1. Line	36
2. Column	37
3. Column of Files	38
The Regiment	38
1. Line of Squadrons Deployed	39
2. Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	39
3. Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	40
4. Single Column	41
5. Double Column	42

	PAGE
SECTION II.—MOVEMENTS	43
GENERAL PRINCIPLES; MODES OF FORMATION AND	
MANŒUVRE	43
1. Mounting and Dismounting	43
2. Dressing	43
3. Reining back	44
4. Turning	44
5. Taking Ground to a Flank	45
6. Reversing and Reforming the Front	45
7. The Pace	46
8. Regulations for Words of Command and Signals	47
9. Duties of the Commanders	49
10. Detaching of the Reserve.	50
MOVEMENTS OF THE SECTION	51
1. Line	51
2. Column of Files	53
MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRON	54
1. Line	54
2. Column of Files	54
3. Column	54
MOVEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT	55
SECTION III.—FORMATION OF CHANGES	57
THE SECTION	57
1. From Line to Column of Files	57
2. From Column of Files to Line	60
THE SQUADRON	65
1. From Line	65
<i>a.</i> To Column	65
<i>b.</i> To Column of Files	66
2. From Column	66
<i>a.</i> To Line	66
<i>b.</i> To Column of Files	70
3. From Column of Files	70
<i>a.</i> To Line	70
<i>b.</i> To Column	71

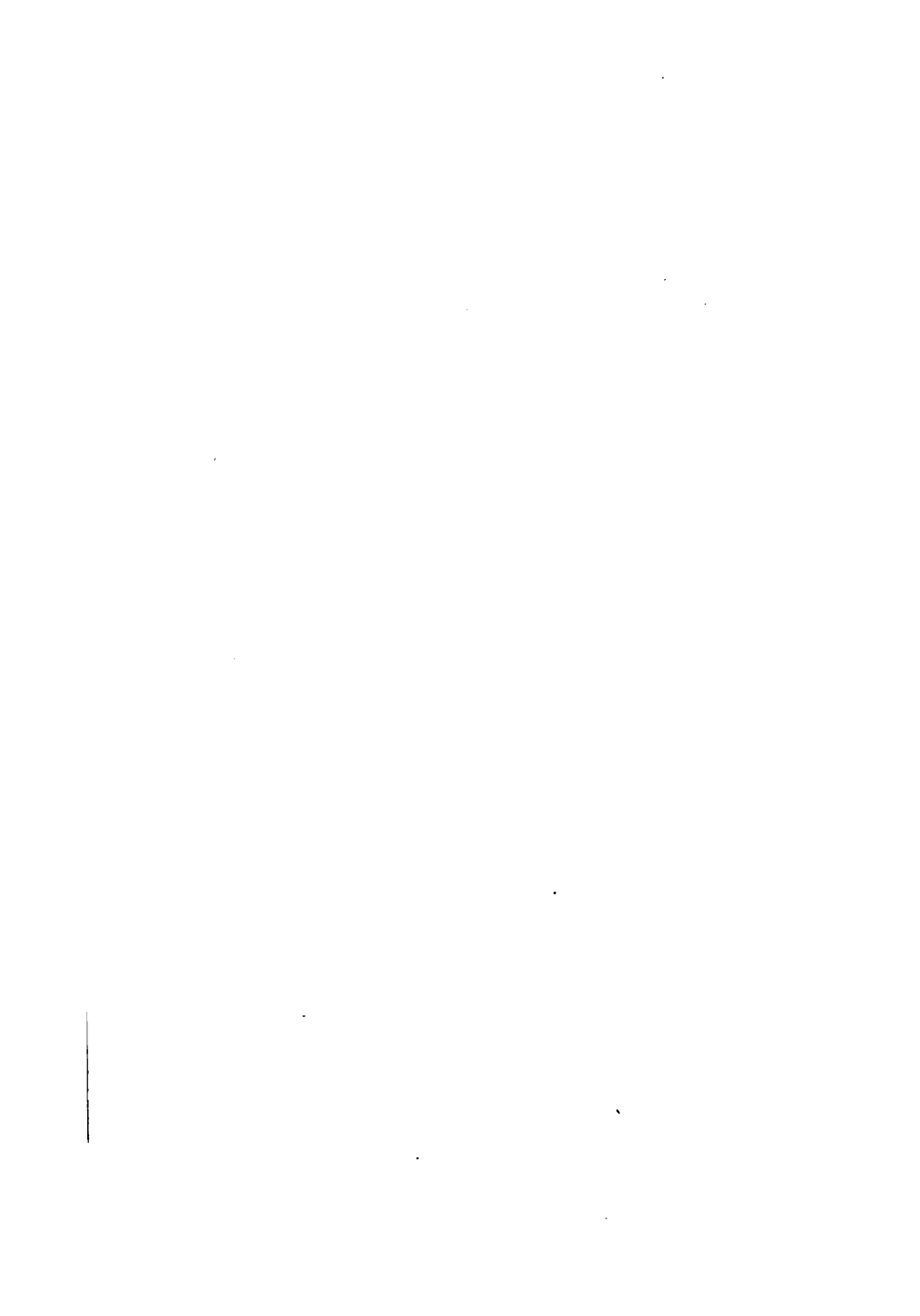
	PAGE
THE REGIMENT	71
1. From Line of Squadrons Deployed	72
<i>a.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	72
<i>b.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	73
<i>c.</i> To Single Column	73
<i>d.</i> To Double Column	74
2. From Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	74
<i>a.</i> To Line of Squadrons Deployed	74
<i>b.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	75
<i>c.</i> To Single Column	75
<i>d.</i> To Double Column	75
3. From Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	75
<i>a.</i> To Line of Squadrons Deployed	75
<i>b.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	75
<i>c.</i> To Single Column	76
<i>d.</i> To Double Column	76
4. From Single Column	77
<i>a.</i> To Line of Squadrons Deployed	77
<i>b.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	79
<i>c.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	80
<i>d.</i> To Double Column	81
5. From Double Column	81
<i>a.</i> To Line of Squadrons Deployed	81
<i>b.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval	81
<i>c.</i> To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval	81
<i>d.</i> To Single Column	82
6. From Single Column to Column of Files, and <i>vice versa</i>	82
7. Changes of Formation in each Squadron or Division	83
<i>a.</i> In each Squadron	83
<i>b.</i> In each Division	83

	PAGE
SECTION IV.—THE ATTACK.	84
ATTACK OF THE SECTION	84
In Close Order	84
In Open Order (<i>Schwarm</i>)	86
The Rally	87
ATTACK OF THE SQUADRON	89
In Close Order	89
In Open Order	91
Attack against Cavalry.	92
Attack against Infantry	92
Attack against Artillery	93
The Rally	93
ATTACK OF THE REGIMENT	94
Attack against Cavalry.	94
The Pursuit.	96
Attack against Infantry or Artillery	97
The Rally	98
SECTION V.—PATROLS	98
SECTION VI.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPOSITION, LEADING, AND EMPLOYMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF CAVALRY OVER THE STRENGTH OF A REGIMENT	100
COMPOSITION	100
TACTICAL ORGANISATION AND DESIGNATION	100
DISPOSITIONS, COMMANDS, SIGNALS	101
FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS	102
DUTIES OF REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS	106
RESERVES	106
EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO CAVALRY	107
<i>a.</i> In the Brigade	107
<i>b.</i> In Bodies of Cavalry over the Strength of a Brigade	109

CONTENTS.

XV

	PAGE
SECTION VII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS	110
SECTION VIII.—CAVALRY ACTING AS INFANTRY	112
GENERAL PRINCIPLES	112
FORMATION FOR FIRING ON FOOT	113
DUTIES OF CAVALRY FIGHTING ON FOOT	116
THE BREAKING-OFF OF THE FIGHTING	118
SECTION IX.—PARADE MOVEMENTS	119
RECEIVING OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER	119
The Section	119
The Squadron	120
The Regiment	121
The Brigade	124
Several Brigades	125
MARCHING PAST	126
The Section	126
The Squadron	126
The Regiment	127
The Brigade	129
Several Brigades	129
COMPLIMENTS AT FUNERALS.	130



THE
AUSTRIAN CAVALRY.

PART I.

*GENERAL SKETCH OF THE ORGANISATION,
EQUIPMENT, AND ARMAMENT.*

THE distinction between heavy and light cavalry was abolished after the war of 1866, and the whole cavalry considered to have one and the same objective. Previous to, and at the time of, the war, the Austrian cavalry consisted of 11 regiments of cuirassiers, forming the heavy cavalry, 2 regiments of dragoons, 14 regiments of hussars, and 13 regiments of lancers, forming the light cavalry. Each regiment of cuirassiers, both in peace and war, had a staff and 5 squadrons, with the exception of the 8th regiment, which, by especial privilege, was allowed 6 squadrons; the peace establishment was 833 officers and men and 703 horses, with the exception of

the 8th regiment, which was 863 officers and men and 723 horses; the war establishment, 896 officers and men and 755 horses, of which combatants 610 and 603 respectively; while the 8th regiment had 907 officers and men and 755 horses, of which combatants 611 and 603¹ respectively. The total peace strength of the heavy cavalry was therefore 9,193 officers and men and 7,753 horses; the total war strength 9,867 officers and men and 8,305 horses, of which combatants 6,711 and 6,633¹ respectively. Each regiment of light cavalry, both in peace and war, had a staff and 6 squadrons, with a peace establishment of 1,007 officers and men and 854 horses, and a war establishment of 1,072 officers and men and 905 horses, of which combatants 760 and 752¹ respectively; the total peace strength of the light cavalry was therefore 29,203 officers and men and 24,766 horses; the total war strength 31,088 officers and men and 26,245 horses, of which combatants 22,040 officers and men and 21,808 horses¹ respectively, giving the total force of cavalry, heavy and light, in peace 38,396 officers and men and 32,519 horses, in war 40,955 officers and men and 34,550 horses, of which combatants 28,751 and 28,441¹ respectively. On a mobilisation, one squadron per regiment was left behind as dépôt squadron; it completed the squadrons taking the field with men and horses fit for duty, receiving over from them those returned as unfit, and during

¹ Inclusive of subalterns' horses, which are government chargers, but exclusive of the private chargers of field officers and captains.

the continuation of the war supplied reliefs of drilled men and trained horses. The cuirass was done away with in the heavy cavalry in 1860, since which time the distinction consisted rather in the size of the horse than in any other particular.

The new organisation was introduced in July, 1869, by Imperial order, which decreed that the whole of the cavalry was to be mounted on the same class of horse, have the same description of sabre, and be armed with breech-loading carbines. Whether or not it was wise to do away with a certain proportion of heavy cavalry continues to be a vexed question in Austria, for, while financial considerations admit of the maintenance of a comparatively small force of cavalry only in proportion to the other arms, and it is universally allowed, that, in view of the principal duties and special employment of cavalry in covering the front and flanks of an operating army, the general organisation should be that of light cavalry, there is, nevertheless, a growing feeling that a small body of really heavy cavalry, powerful men on powerful horses, should be at hand to be kept as a cavalry of reserve, and employed either for a decisive moment in a battle or to meet a charge of the enemy's heavy cavalry. There can be no doubt whatever that the light men and horses of Hungary and Galicia are quite unfit to meet the heavy men and powerful horses of Germany and Russia in the shock of the charge; however superior the light horseman may be as a soldier or rider for a rapid dash, for outpost

duty, and for pursuit, he must inevitably go down before the weight and power of the latter, in the actual collision. The experience of the last war has certainly shown that a body of heavy cavalry kept in the commander's hand as a reserve to be launched out at the opportune moment, for the purpose of gaining time or checking an advance, may still prove, as much as ever, of extreme value to an army.

The present three years' service with the colours is undoubtedly too short to form a perfect cavalry soldier. That the former splendid cavalry of the Austrian Empire has, in appearance at all events, somewhat deteriorated since the introduction of the short regimental service, is, therefore, not to be wondered at. The Austrian cavalry now consists of 41 regiments, of which 14 are dragoon, 14 hussar, and 13 lancer regiments;¹ two-fifths of the horses in each being from 15 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 3 inches, the remainder from 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 1 inch. In peace the regiment consists of a staff, 6 field squadrons commanded by captains, and a *depôt-cadre*; in war the *depôt-cadre* forms a *depôt-squadron* and furnishes a reserve squadron. From the introduction of the new

¹ Since the above was in type, two regiments have been added to the hussars and taken from the lancers: the 10th dragoons and 10th lancers have, namely, been converted into the 15th and 16th hussars, and the 9th lancers into the 10th dragoons: the two new hussar regiments will be furnished by Hungary. There seems to be a general inclination to discard the lance in favour of the carbine.

organisation in 1869 until 1871, the peace establishment of the regiment was considerably below the war establishment, but, appreciating the difficulties of providing for a sudden increase in men and horses on a mobilisation, and recognising the necessity of having a thoroughly trained and well organised, if small, body of horse ready at any moment to take the field, the War Ministry resolved to place the field squadrons of the regiments on a permanent war-footing, and from March, 1871, the strength of each was increased by 31 mounted and 4 dismounted men, the only difference existing now between the peace and war establishments being that, on the former, the pay-sergeant is not mounted: there is in consequence 1 horse less. The regimental staff numbers in peace

10 officers,
18 non-commissioned officers and men,
5 horses :

in war, 10 officers,
46 non-commissioned officers and men,
59 horses,

inclusive of drivers and draught horses for the regimental train.

A field squadron numbers in peace

5 officers,
166 non-commissioned officers and men,
149 horses :

in war an additional horse.

The dépôt-cadre numbers in peace

2 officers,
17 non-commissioned officers and men,
4 horses,

forming in war a dépôt squadron of

8 officers, of whom 3 staff,
168 non-commissioned officers and men,
150 horses,

and a reserve squadron of

6 officers, of whom 1 staff,
167 non-commissioned officers and men,
150 horses.

A regiment on the peace establishment numbers therefore

1,073 of all ranks and
903 horses :

in war, 1,431 of all ranks and
1,259 horses,

of which combatants 1,209 of all ranks with an equal number of horses, allowing one to each officer ; the total force of cavalry in peace is therefore 43,993 of all ranks and 37,023 horses, in war 58,671 of all ranks and 51,619 horses, of which combatants 49,569. The combatant strength of the infantry and rifles on the war establishment is 525,584 of all ranks ; the proportion of cavalry to infantry is therefore about 1 to 10·4. Cavalry regiments have no bands ; they

were abolished on the introduction of the new organisation.

On a mobilisation, therefore, the regiments are at once ready to take the field, the horses and drivers for the wagons of the regimental transport, always kept in store at their respective head-quarters, having alone to be furnished. The *depôt-cadre* has nothing to do in peace with the drilling of recruits or the training of young horses, but is solely engaged in keeping the books and muster-rolls of the furlough and reserve establishment of the regiment, classifying the personnel according to trades and professions, and in taking charge of the augmentation stores of clothing, equipment of man and horse, arms, ammunition, &c. The recruits and young horses are trained with the field squadrons. In war, the *depôt-squadron* assumes all the duties of training and instruction, and furnishes the reliefs to the regiments in the field. The reserve squadrons do not take the field with the field squadrons, but are mainly employed in rear, watching lines of communication, as garrison and staff cavalry, &c.; only in an exceptional case would the reserve squadrons of several regiments be combined under one command and employed as an independent body in the field; perfect horsemen and thoroughly trained horses are therefore not so absolutely essential; the object is to obviate the necessity, on a mobilisation, of detaching men and horses from the combatant strength of a regiment, to perform the minor duties of staff cavalry, orderlies, &c., which

may well be entrusted to a less perfect material, and to enable the field squadrons of a regiment to take the field intact.

The Austrian cavalry labours under many very great disadvantages. Mention has been already made of the short regimental service, three years, the result of which is that each squadron gets an annual contingent of recruits of one-third, frequently over that fraction, of its strength ; these recruits join on October 1, and their instruction in the section, both theoretical and practical, must be completed by May 1, when they must be fit to enter the squadron ; by the end of June the squadron instruction is completed, by the end of September the division instruction, when they must be fit for work in the regiment, brigade, or larger unit. The instruction of the men, as well as the training of the young horses, is carried out entirely by the subaltern officer in charge of the section, with the assistance of some of his senior non-commissioned officers. His quatum of recruits and remounts is placed at once, on joining, under his care, and he is solely responsible for the efficiency of his section to the squadron-commander, whose duties lie mainly in general superintendence. The adjutant is employed exclusively at the regimental head-quarters, in charge of the books, correspondence, &c. : in the field he acts as the orderly to the commander. There is no riding-master, as in our service, and no staff of highly trained rough-riders and drill-instructors. Another disadvantage is the present unavoidable necessity of splitting up the regi-

ments into a number of small detachments : it is rare to find more than two squadrons together at the head-quarters ; regiments are sometimes distributed among as many as twenty different places. There are but few regular cavalry barracks, and those at the principal stations alone have covered-in riding schools, the small detachments being generally billeted on the peasants in the villages. The drill of the recruits and schooling of the remounts have, therefore, to be mainly carried on in open manèges, and owing to the vicissitudes of climate in the different parts of the Empire—frost, snow, and mud or bog alternating—are frequently stopped for weeks at a time : the period actually available for practical instruction in the open is, therefore, considerably below the nominal prescribed period. This evil will shortly be in some measure remedied, by building additional barrack-accommodation and covered-in riding schools. The diversity of nationalities, frequently prevailing even in one regiment, is another source of disadvantage. The dragoon regiments are mainly recruited from Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, Silesia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the coast district ; the lancer regiments, from Austrian Poland, Galicia, Croatia, and Slavonia ; the hussar regiments, from Hungary and Transylvania. Hungarians, Poles, Slovacks, Serbs, &c., however, commingle, and must be instructed each in his own language, involving a great additional labour on the officers, who must be conversant with the several dialects prevailing in their regiments. The recruit

must learn the words of command, as well as the names of all the most necessary and important articles and details of the soldier's life, in German, but the instruction is imparted to him in his own language. Again, the absence of old experienced non-commissioned officers, so essential to the well-being of an army, is felt to be a very great evil ; the man is just commencing to be useful. when his period of service with the colours expires, and he passes on into the reserve. Till lately but little was done to induce the best men to re-engage, the small extra daily pittance and premium allowed being insufficient to attract them, in the face of the great demand in civil life, without a claim to eventual pension.

Two years ago a law was passed which it is hoped will produce, when it has come thoroughly into operation, the effect of inducing the really useful experienced men to serve on ; it gives those who have served with the colours 12 years, 8 of which as a non-commissioned officer, claim to certain employments in the civil departments of the State, and on railways, &c., guaranteed and subventioned by the State, and makes it compulsory on such companies, &c., to reserve appointments and posts for this class, or at least to give them the preference before other candidates, under pain of punishment in the event of neglect. In view of these disadvantages, it must be acknowledged that the excellent and, to the uninitiated, almost incomprehensible results obtained from the system, are almost exclusively due to a hard-working

body of officers, who give themselves up entirely to their profession, not only doing the work of our officers, but also the duty which with us falls on the non-commissioned officers. The responsibility descends from the regimental, through the division and squadron, to the section commanders ; these latter have, during the period between the joining of the recruits in October to May 1, when the section instruction must be completed, an uninterrupted struggle against time and difficulties ; after imparting to the men the theoretical instruction in the school and the practical instruction in the open, the young horses have to be ridden and broken ; they act, indeed, as rough-rider, riding-master, and school-master. Then, through the summer and autumn months, succeed squadron, division, regimental exercises, and lastly, according to circumstances, exercises in brigade or larger units. It is scarcely to be wondered at if the constant drudgery, the small pay, the indifferent quarters and slow promotion, now make it difficult, as undoubtedly is the case, to officer the cavalry.

On a mobilisation, the increase in men is obtained by calling up the furlough and reserve establishment to the extent required, and in order to ensure a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers, 10 per cent. in addition to the full war complement are required to be always maintained on the reserve roll of each regiment. The increase in officers is provided from the list of cavalry officers of the reserve, which comprises the one-year volunteers, who have

passed the prescribed examination on completing their year's service, and officers, who have been transferred at their own request from the active to the reserve list. These officers of reserve are assigned in peace to the several regiments they will be required to augment in war, and are borne on their rosters accordingly.

A very noticeable point in the cavalry organisation is the pioneer-training; the 4th section of the 6th squadron in each regiment is specially trained in the duties of destroying and repairing roads, railroads, &c., and lines of communication in general, so as to render the cavalry in war as independent as possible for every phase of operations; these sections are armed and equipped like the remainder of the regiment, but in the field carry also the tools, &c., required for their important duties. In each of the other squadrons of a regiment four men are trained to the more simple duties of pioneers, such as would ordinarily occur on the line of march, in camp, action, &c.; one man has a pick, and one a shovel, the others a hatchet, an axe, and a bag with small articles, nails, wire, &c. Each regiment, in war, has also to furnish a certain contingent for the field gendarmerie service, and, in peace, detaches two or three non-commissioned officers or men for training in the special duties required of them, under duly qualified and appointed officers; the instruction is imparted to the contingents of one or more brigades, combined into one detachment, at the larger manœuvres, in

camps, &c.; these men are borne on the supernumerary strength of the reserve squadron in war.

The armament of the cavalry consists of the sword, carbine, lance, and pistol. The sword, with scabbard, weighs somewhat under 4 lbs. The carbine is the Werndl' breechloader, weighing about 7 lbs. 3 ozs.; the calibre is .432 inches, length of barrel 22.14 inches; it is sighted up to 800 paces, and is in every respect an excellent weapon. The lance, of oak, weighs about 4 lbs. 2 ozs.; the shaft is about 10 feet long, the head 8 inches; no flag is used. The pistol is a 6-chambered revolver, length of barrel about 7.32 inches, calibre the same as the carbine; weight about 3 lbs. Metal-cased, central-fire cartridges are used. Dragoon and hussar regiments carry sword and carbine; in lancer regiments 32 men per squadron, distributed equally among the four sections, are armed with the carbine instead of the lance, and placed in the centre of the rear rank, the object being to enable these regiments to employ a certain number of men, when necessary, as infantry. The non-commissioned officers are armed throughout with sword and pistol. The carbine is slung over the left shoulder, and held fast by a strap, attached to the pouch-belt at the centre of the back, which passes round the carbine just below the back-sight, and buckles on to the belt at the side, behind the right pouch. (The pouch-belt is worn round the waist, and has two pouches, one on either side of the clasp in front, each holding 15 rounds; in peace one only is carried.)

When the carbine is required for use, the sling is loosened, and the fastening strap unbuckled; the rifle is then slipped over the head; carried in this position, it is perfectly secure and steady, readily grasped, and, when the man is required to dismount for fighting on foot, being attached to the man, not to the saddle, does not occasion any loss of time; there is also no liability of injury to man, horse, or rifle. The belts are all of brown grained leather.

The Austrian cavalry soldier has no valise; he carries his kit in two large saddle-bags, connected by a band of leather about 4 inches long, which form part of his personal equipment; each bag, when flat, measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{2}$. The off bag contains the man's personal necessities:—viz. 1 small book, 2 shirts, 2 pairs of drawers, 1 pocket-handkerchief, 1 pair of foot-wrappers, 1 towel, 1 pair of gloves or mits, 1 cap, 1 clothes-brush, a small looking-glass, a tooth-brush, a comb, a piece of soap, and a housewife. The near bag contains the cleaning articles, &c.:—viz. horse-brush and curry comb, 3 blacking and boot brushes, 1 grease-brush, oil-bottle, grease-box, blacking-tin, wooden salt-box, button-stick and brush, knife, fork, and spoon, apron and nose-bag; in the field also 24 rounds of ammunition. The saddle-bags are fastened to the pommel of the saddle. When packed, they weigh 16 lbs. 5 ozs.; in the field, the ammunition brings the weight up to 17 lbs. 13 ozs. The cloak is carried, rolled, behind the saddle; the weight is 6 lbs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The advantage

of this method of packing is that the weight of the kit is carried on the withers, and the rider being able to keep his hands low, can manage his horse better, and ride him more steadily.

The saddle actually in use has wooden panels and iron arches ; the new saddle about to be issued will be entirely of wood, the arches being formed of naturally bent wood ; the new blanket folds in four instead of six, as was formerly the case, but is not found to answer so well, sore backs being more frequent than with the old. The panels of the saddle are not padded. A breast-plate, but no crupper, is used. A shoe-case, containing two shoes (one fore and one hind), and a set of nails, is carried on the near side. Opposite it, on the off-side, every second man carries a tin cooking-pot for himself and comrade, which contains their one day's ration ; the cooking-pot, with case, weighs about 2 lbs. 15 ozs. The weight of the saddle itself is about 13 lbs. ; the blanket, 8½ lbs. ; the gross weight of the saddle complete, with bridle, shoe-case (filled), breast-plate, and blanket, 45 lbs. 4 ozs.

If forage is carried, a two-days' field ration of oats is placed in the corn sack, which, when filled, is divided into four divisions, and tightly bound round with cord, to effect an equal distribution of the weight ; the sack is carried behind the saddle, under the rolled cloak. A two-days' field ration of hay is carried in front, and attached to the saddle-bags : it is first twisted tightly into a long thin wisp, which is

then wound round and round, commencing at either end, and two flat circular slabs are formed and interlaced with the forage cord; they are then thrown across the pommel, and the wallet straps passed through the centre and back again; the hay is thus perfectly secure, and incommodes neither man nor horse. The ration is very small when compared with our own; the two-days' field allowance consists of: corn, about 9 lbs. 3 ozs.; hay, 7 lbs. 6 ozs.; total, 16 lbs. 9 ozs.

Every fifth man carries a canvas water-bucket, which compresses into a flat circular package, and is suspended to the off-wallet; the weight is about 1 lb. 3 ozs. Each man has a mess-tin carried on the top of the rolled cloak, a head-rope hanging round the horse's neck and attached to the ring of a picket-peg (15 inches long, and 2 inches thick), which, together with a hobble-rope, is strapped behind the near-wallet; the horse, when picketed, is tied by the head to the peg, and hobbled by the fore-legs. The mess-tin, head-rope, picket-peg, hobble-rope, corn-sack (empty), and forage-cord, weigh together about 4 lbs. 3 ozs. Two small camp-hatchets are provided for every 7 men; the hatchet is fastened to the off-wallet, the blade, cased, pointing to the rear; the weight is about 1 lb. 12 ozs. Every man has also a glass water-bottle, cased in leather, slung over the right shoulder. The 4 pioneers per squadron carry their larger tools behind the saddle, strapped on the off-side with the centre cloak strap,

the handles pointing vertically downwards, and the blade, cased, edge pointing diagonally to the right-front, resting on the cloak. The man carrying the pick is weighted with an additional 7 lbs. 2 ozs.; the shovel, 7 lbs. 8 ozs. ; the axe, 7 lbs. 12 ozs. ; the hatchet and bag, with smaller articles, 8 lbs. 8 ozs.

Dragoons wear a light-blue cloth tunic with the facings of the regiment, a dark-blue loose blouse without facings, crimson breeches wide to below the knee, and high boots. In winter the tunic is worn over the blouse ; in summer, slung over the shoulders and fastened round the neck with a cord. The cloak, of dark brown cloth, has a large hood to pull over the head, may be worn over both tunic and blouse, and reaches to below the calf of the leg. The head-dress is a black leather helmet, with brass crest and badge, and an undress cap, of the same colour as the breeches.

Hussars wear a tunic, of dark or light blue according to the regiment, faced and trimmed with black, and lined with white, lamb-skin, braided in front with five bars of black and yellow lace, and also up the back. The breeches are the same colour as in the dragoon regiments, only tight at the knee, and braided in front with the Austrian knot. The head-dress consists of a felt chako, strengthened with a steel frame-work, which is covered with cloth of the colour of the facings of the regiment, and has a straight plume of black horse-hair in front. The blouse, cloak, cap, &c., are the same as for dragoons. The chako has now replaced

the busby, and is constructed with the view to shading the eyes and resisting a sword-cut, conditions which the busby failed to effect.

Lancers wear a light-blue tunic, with crimson facings, and red piping. The full-dress cap is similar in shape to our own lancer cap: it is made of felt, strengthened with a steel frame-work, and covered with a different coloured cloth, according to the regiment; it is trimmed round the head with black lamb-skin, and has a long waving plume of black horse-hair fixed into a badge in front, and passed under the cap-lines to keep it steady. The blouse, breeches, cap, &c., are the same as for dragoons.

Every man has a second pair of breeches and a pair of high-lows, which are carried in the squadron baggage-wagon.

The clothing of the hussar is somewhat heavier than that of the dragoon, and his riding-weight about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. greater; the lancer, armed with lance and revolver, rides about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. heavier than the lancer with the carbine; his horse equipment is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. heavier than that of the dragoon, and his clothing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lighter. Of the three classes, the lancer rides by a few ounces the lightest, the hussar the heaviest by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

The following table shows the gross weight carried by the dragoon horse, on the march, in peace and in the field; the second column includes a two days' forage ration, a one day's personal ration, and 66 additional rounds of ammunition.

	In Peace		In the Field	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
The average weight of the man is taken at . . .	154	0	154	0
Clothing, armament, ammunition, and equipment worn on the person . . .	33	6½*	36	2†
Saddle complete, with breast-plate, shoe-case with shoes and nails, bridle and blanket	45	4	45	4
Cloak	6	14½	6	14½
Saddle-bags, packed . . .	16	5	17	13‡
Field equipment, viz.: mess-tin, picket and rope, hobble-rope, corn-sack, forage-cord	4	3	4	3
Two-days' forage ration . .	—	—	16	9
One day's personal ration . .	—	—	3	3
Total	260	1	284	0½

To this gross weight must be added the following items in calculating the riding weight of men carrying the special articles of field equipment, viz. :

	lbs.	ozs.
Cooking pot and case	2	15
Field-hatchet	1	12
Water-bucket	1	3
Pioneer with pick	7	2
„ shovel	7	8
„ axe	7	12
„ hatchet and bag	8	8

The average weight carried by the horse in complete marching order, in peace, is therefore something

* Including 12 rounds of ammunition.

† „ 54 „ „ „
‡ „ 24 „ „ „

over $18\frac{1}{2}$ stone; in the field, including a one day's personal ration and a two days' forage ration (together a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ stone), $20\frac{1}{4}$ stone. This is undoubtedly a very great weight, certainly too much to put on a horse, but it is not easy to reduce it. It, however, bears a favourable comparison with our own cavalry weights. Quoting from Sir Garnet Wolseley's figures in the 'Soldier's Pocket-book for Field Service,' we find the average weight carried by the dragoon-horse 19 stone 4 lbs.; the lancer, 19 stone 13 lbs.; the hussar, 20 stone, all exclusive of rations for man and horse, and allowing only 20 rounds of ammunition per man armed with the carbine.

Though the actual pay of the officer is small, his various allowances bring it up nearly to an equivalent with the pay of officers of our own cavalry.

The actual pay per annum, in the field and junior ranks, is as follows :

	In Peace	In War
	£	
Colonel	300, increase of	85 per cent.
Lieutenant-Colonel	210, „	85 „
Major	168, „	85 „
1st Captain	120, „	90 „
2nd Captain	90, „	120 „
1st Lieutenant	72, „	75 „
Lieutenant	60, „	90 „

Every officer is entitled to furnished quarters in barracks; if the quarters are unfurnished, to a furniture allowance; if no quarters are available, to a lodging and furniture allowance.

The scale of quarters is as follows :

	Rooms	Chamber	Kitchen	Attic	Cellar
Colonel	5	I	I	I	I
Lieutenant-Colonel	4	I	I	I	I
Major	4	I	I	I	I
Captain	3	I	I	I	I
Subaltern	2	0	I	I	I

The furniture for a field officer consists of bed and bedding complete, wardrobe, 2 chests of drawers, 6 tables, 12 chairs and a sofa ; for a captain, bed and bedding complete, wardrobe, 1 chest of drawers, 4 tables, 4 chairs ; for a subaltern, bed and bedding complete, wardrobe, 1 chest of drawers, 2 tables, and 4 chairs ; every officer is also furnished with a looking-glass, a line of hooks for hanging up clothes, a washstand, and toilette set.

The furniture allowance, when unfurnished quarters are provided, is, for field officers 5*l.*, captains 3*l.* 16*s.*, subalterns 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The money-equivalent, when no quarters are provided, varies, according to the class of town, from, for a colonel, 77*l.* in Vienna to 18*l.* in towns of the 8th class ; lieutenant-colonel or major, 59*l.* to 13*l.* ; captain, 40*l.* to 10*l.* ; subaltern, 26*l.* to 6*l.* per annum. Officers are entitled to stabling for the number of private horses and carriages allowed by regulation, or draw a money equivalent. A colonel or lieutenant-colonel is allowed forage for 5, a major 4, a captain 3, and a subaltern 1, private horse (the subaltern's second

horse is a government charger) ; all officers of cavalry are granted an allowance of 3*l.* per annum for each private horse, to keep up their horses, horse-furniture, &c. ; and captains and subalterns receive also what is called the 'cavalry allowance' of 12*l.* per annum. Every officer is entitled to a soldier-servant, or a money-equivalent of 9*l.* 12*s.* per annum ; the servants of regimental officers are clothed by government, those of field officers by their masters, who are allowed towards it an annual sum of 1*l.* 16*s.* There is a travelling allowance of 4*s.* per diem for field, 2*s.* for regimental, officers, when on duty ; when marching with troops, a marching-allowance at half the above rates ; when mobilised, the field-allowance is drawn on the same scale as the travelling-allowance.

When it is remembered that the Austrian officer has no deductions from his actual pay, no heavy extra expenses, has great facilities in purchasing horses, is generally quartered where living is cheap, and gets his uniform at a low rate of cost, his pecuniary position is not far different from that of the cavalry officer of this country.

As regards the men, the pay varies from 12*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, the annual pay of the senior non-commissioned officer, to 2*l.* 4*s.*, the annual pay of the private soldier ; all ranks receive government rations of meat, vegetables, spice, &c., and a daily allowance of 2 lbs. of bread. They are completely clothed by government, and are allowed to buy tobacco from the government factories at a reduced price—about 1*d.*

per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet. There is a regular field and marching-allowance, and a scale of working and office-pay. On appointment to cadet rank, an allowance of 30s. is granted to provide the few extra articles of clothing and equipment, and, on promotion to commissioned rank, the 'officer's equipment allowance,' reckoned for hussars at 25*l.*, for dragoons and lancers at 20*l.*

There are cavalry-brigade-schools for the training of the subalterns, a central-cavalry-course for the more advanced training of the captains, all of whom are required to attend in turn, and qualification at which is indispensable for promotion, and finally the war-school. For the rank and file there are schools in the squadrons; for the training of non-commissioned officers, and to prepare candidates for admission to the military district cadet schools, a special school in each regiment; each regiment has also an officers' fencing school. Each squadron school gets an annual allowance from government of 24*s.*; the regimental non-commissioned officers', and preparatory, schools combined 15*l.*; the officers' fencing school 6*l.*

Before proceeding to the drill regulations it will be useful to point out the most noticeable features, and a few words will not be out of place on the material, viz. the men and horses. As regards men, it is decidedly good; the word *excellent* is scarcely too high a term. The efficiency and gallantry in the field of the Austrian cavalry is a matter of history; the campaign of 1866, disastrous as it was,

added fresh laurels to the cavalry arm, and there is no reason to doubt but that, under its present new organisation, it will, if called upon, maintain its old reputation and glorious renown. The men are taken from naturally warlike races ; they are bold, hardy, active fellows, dashing, fearless riders, and animated with a true military spirit. The Hungarians and Poles, who furnish the greater part of the cavalry, are accustomed to the care of horses, and to be on horse-back from their childhood ; the excellent system of training they undergo, on joining, gives them a good seat and good hands. The horses are not so good to look at, but for real hard work, and as campaigners, they prove a capital stamp of animal ; they appear light, with small bone and weak loins, but are hardy, active, and enduring, and have good legs and feet. Previous to being draughted into military service, as 5 year olds (5 is, as a rule, the minimum age, 7 the maximum ; in very exceptional cases 4 year olds may be purchased, but never under 4), they have, as a rule, been turned out the greater part of every year, and indeed accustomed mainly to forage for themselves ; if stabled in winter at all, the covering has been little more than an open shed ; they, in consequence, grow hardy, do not suffer from exposure and from vicissitudes of weather, and require but little care and attention in comparison with the highly fed and nurtured horses of this country. The forage allowance is small ; the trooper gets a daily portion of about 10 lbs. oats, 7 lbs. hay,

and 4 lbs. straw. The average remount price in 1872 was 26*l*. Each regiment is allowed annually 12 per cent. of its strength as its contingent of remounts, also 6 horses bought at an increased rate (7*l*. 10*s*.) to form the government chargers of subaltern officers, which may, eventually, under certain conditions and on certain payments, become their own property, and lastly a certain number (4 per annum) from the government studs to form officers' chargers of a special class. Subaltern officers, only, are allowed government chargers, which may be taken from the ordinary class of remounts or from those purchased at the higher rate. After riding the same horse 5 years, a subaltern may claim it as his temporary private property on payment of a small sum calculated at the annual cost of supply, according to the class from which the horse is taken, for each of the five years, and must further pay to government $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the remount price for each succeeding year, up to 3, that he retains the horse, in monthly instalments. At the end of the 8 years the horse becomes the officer's exclusive property. Subalterns, on promotion, have the same claim, provided they have ridden their government chargers 4 years, or, if transferred to another regiment as subalterns, they may take their chargers with them. In addition to his government charger the subaltern must have one private charger, and it is to furnish officers, who have not the means to purchase such horses, with good chargers, that the 4 horses per annum are allowed to each regiment from the government studs ;

the price paid by the officer is the average remount price for the year, distributed over 48 monthly instalments ; at the end of the 4 years the animal becomes his own property. The remounts and all horses are purchased by regularly organised 'Commissions,' under the superintendence of a 'Remount Inspector ;' there are 22 such commissions, 2 of which are permanent, the others are mobilised according to requirement ; if, however, a regiment is stationed at a very great and inconvenient distance from a remount-commission, the commander is empowered to form a commission in his corps and purchase direct.

In his first riding instruction the recruit is longed on a circle without stirrups or bridle, the arms crossed behind the back ; when he has acquired an easy seat, generally in about a couple of months, stirrups and reins are allowed ; he is taught to jump on and off when the horse is in rapid motion, and everything is done to give him confidence and courage. The subsequent instruction usually takes place in large open *manèges*, the men riding in single file at considerable intervals, and moving each independently, not together at the word of command, a method which prevents the horses from getting into the very bad habit of themselves turning, &c., at the word, without aid, whether of leg or hand, from the rider, and from wanting all to move together in a mass, so often resulting in the very common difficulty of getting them to leave the ranks when wanted to do so. The men ride short, and are taught to rise in their stirrups

when trotting, a practice which cannot be overrated, and is as necessary, if not more so, for the military as for the cross-country rider; they also ride always with both hands, swords being never drawn, at drill, until the order for attack is given; each man can therefore ride his horse steadily and quietly, keeping his hands low down. These points are especially deserving of notice; the horses move easily and freely, there is no jobbing in the mouth and consequent fretting, but, at the word, all are quietly put into the increased pace together, and it is quite an exception, when moving off at a trot from a walk, to see a single horse at a canter; if occurring, it at once calls forth severe rebuke from the commander. The horses are naturally good jumpers, and they are trained to go over anything—ditch, bank, fence, wall, post and rail, water, &c. The horse is first trained to jump the obstacle in a cavesson, then the rider mounts and puts him over, and the practice is continued till both man and horse are perfect. After being taught to jump anything singly, the practice is continued by squads, sections, and squadrons, beginning with a walk, then at a trot and a gallop; such a thing as a horse refusing a fence in regimental drill is almost unknown, and the section or squadron will preserve its dressing completely. Regiments are constantly practised in debouching, at a trot, in ‘single column’ from a village or other cover over broken ground and a series of obstacles, for deployment on an open country beyond, and in these exercises the greatest

attention is paid to every horse being kept at the pace ordered, to correct dressing and to the closing up of the column. Another point worthy of notice is the absence of all noise or shouting when at drill ; before giving a word of command the commander calls or sounds the 'Attention' (*Habt Acht*), at the same time raising his sword vertically over the head, the division and squadron leaders doing the same, and the section leaders, who do not draw swords, raising the right arm ; he thereby attracts the attention of all to himself ; then follows the actual order, and the leaders give the necessary words to their squadrons ; but no movement is commenced, even when on the move, until the 'March' is given, or, in the manoeuvring of large bodies of cavalry, the 'executive signal' (*Ausführungs-Zeichen*) is sounded, the leaders at the same time bringing their swords (the section leaders their arms) with a sweep in the direction of the march or movement. Then all move off together ; if the order is to wheel about, the sword or arm is swung round the head. Section commanders give no commands at all ; the section is taught to follow its leader wherever he may ride, the centre-man keeping directly behind him ; the responsibility of leading it correctly rests with the leader. With the exception of the squadron leaders, and on certain occasions of the division leaders, no one has anything to say excepting the officer behind the front (*hinter der Front*), the senior subaltern in the squadron, who is responsible for the discipline and order of the squad-

ron. This method—1st, the ‘Attention,’ given previous to the actual command; 2nd, the ‘March’ or ‘executive signal,’ for carrying out the command; 3rd, the principle of supplementing commands by signals with the sword—facilitates enormously the command of so large a body of men as an Austrian cavalry regiment of some 900 horsemen, and indeed is the only possible method to ensure regularity, precision, and simultaneous action.

The aim of the drill regulations is simplicity in the mechanism and rapidity of formation; in the short service system this is above all necessary. The basis of the Austrian drill is the principle ‘Follow my leader’: the man’s instruction is carried out during the winter months in the section alone; when perfected in the section, he should be ready and fit to drill successively in the squadron, division, and larger units; in the ranks, the men of the section have nothing to do but to keep closed to their centre-man, whose sole business it is to keep always two paces behind the section leader, and to follow him wherever he may ride. The drill is the non-pivot system; whatever squadron happens for the moment to be on the right of the regiment in line or at the head, in column, is always No. 1; whatever section is on the right of the squadron in line, or at the head, in column, is always No. 1. Clubbing is therefore impossible. The drill is laid down clearly in the following pages; in the chapter on the attack it will be noticed that a ‘marked enemy’ is always

spoken of. The attack is never practised, even in the section, without first throwing out an enemy ; according as the attacking body is a section, squadron, division, or regiment, a corresponding unit, or number of units, is marked in skeleton, each squadron being designated by the four section leaders and the squadron leader, and the whole being under the command of an officer. Men riding grey horses are usually selected for the duty, as the most conspicuous. No drill occurs without practising an attack, which, as a rule, is delivered in the following manner : The attacking body is retired behind any available cover, whether village, wood, defile, &c., and the skeleton enemy thrown out to a considerable distance, and ordered to form line in a certain direction ; when placed, the commander sounds the 'executive signal' ; the retired force sends out patrols to the front and flanks, who, when the enemy is made out, send information back to the commander of the attacking body ; he then debouches in column at a trot, and deploys to the front or to a flank, according to circumstances, as he gets room ; when deployed he advances at a trot, and from this moment the commander of the skeleton enemy conforms his pace to that of the attacker, and advances to meet him ; when at about 800 paces distant, he breaks into a gallop and gives the word 'Attack' ; the men then draw their swords ; at about 80 paces distant, he sounds the 'Charge' (*Marsch ! Marsch !*), and at this signal the skeleton enemy wheels about and gallops off at full speed, the attacking line rushes

forward, shouting, swords at the engage, and closing the intervals; after delivering the charge home, the 'Rally' (*Appel*) is sounded, and the men fall into a trot, riding on and assembling behind their leaders, but are not halted for another 100 paces, or until the line is in order. As soon as the deployment is effected, each squadron leader selects the corresponding unit in the marked enemy as his objective, and leads straight on it; the leaders thereby acquire the habit of leading their squadrons direct on the enemy opposed to them, the men learn to charge home; a correct eye and a correct appreciation of distance and pace are also acquired, so essential to the vigour, momentum, and success of a charge. So absolutely necessary do the Austrians esteem this, that to attack in the air (*in die Luft*), as they call it, is never permitted, but considered to be fraught with danger to all ranks. The advantages to be gained from this system of practising the attack are self-evident.

PART II.

CAVALRY EXERCISE.

THE squadron is the tactical unit of cavalry, and is divided into 4 sections. Three squadrons form a division, 2 divisions a regiment, 2 or 3 regiments a brigade. Cavalry Divisions and corps are formed by the combination of several brigades under one command. A squadron, on the war establishment, consists of

1 captain.	} Mounted.
2 first lieutenants.	
2 lieutenants.	
1 cadet officer's substitute.	
1 serjeant-major.	
1 pay-serjeant.	
4 serjeants of sections.	
8 corporals.	
1 trumpeter.	
130 privates.	

13 privates.	}	Dismounted.
5 officers' servants.		
1 farrier.		
1 saddler.		

Total . 171 of all ranks.

The only difference in the peace establishment is that the pay-serjeant is not mounted.

The squadron takes the field, in peace and war, with 150 mounted men.

SECTION I.—FORMATIONS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Cavalry is ranged in two ranks.

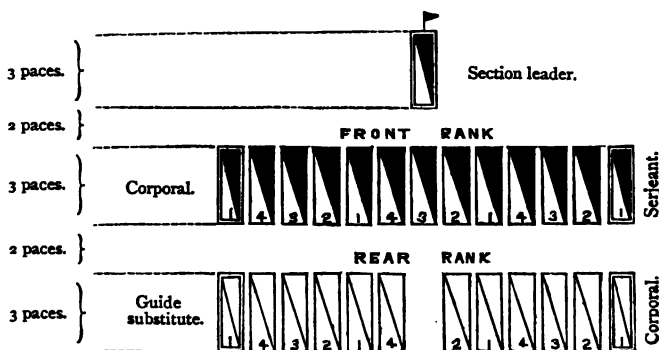
The men are placed with their stirrups nearly touching, each man occupying thus about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pace. This touch is always maintained when manœuvring in close order. The distance between the ranks, from nose to croup, is 2 paces. A front-rank man with his coverer forms a file ; a man without a coverer, a half-file.

The Section.

I. Line.

A section inclusive of guides must contain at least 12 men in the front rank. To make up this number men must, if necessary, be taken from the rear rank, but the strength of the rear rank must never be less than

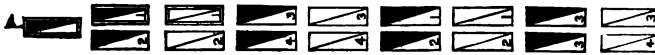
half that of the front rank. When rear-rank men are called up to increase the strength of the front rank, Nos. 2 and 3 in the sections of fours are left blank; the flank files of the sections of fours must always be kept complete. When the section is formed, the centre-man is proved, and the front rank told off by fours from right to left, commencing with the guide, the rear-rank men taking up the number of their front-rank men. The section is then divided into 3 patrols, called 'right,' 'centre,' and 'left patrol,' the centre one being, in the event of an unequal subdivision, the strongest, having, supposing all three patrols to be sent out, to cover the march of the main body. The section commander takes post at rank-interval in front of the centre of his section. The accompanying figure shows the formation of the section.



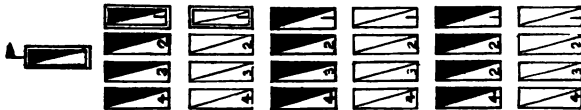
2. Column of Files.

Column of files is formed by moving off the files by twos or fours, the twos or fours covering, instead of

being in line with, each other ; the interval between each successive two or four, and between the ranks, is diminished to 1 pace.



Column of twos.



Column of fours.

3. *Open Order* ('*Rudel*').

The men ride in irregular order, without any definite direction or touch, behind their commander, conforming their pace, &c., to his.

The Squadron.

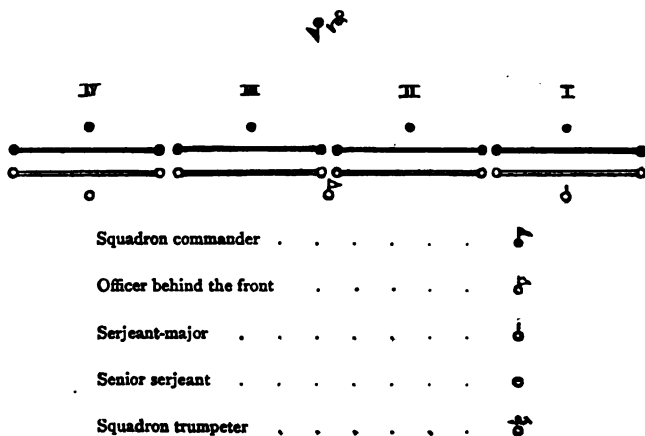
The squadron is formed and manœuvred in line or column. The sections of the squadron, after being formed and told off independently, either close in together, forming a squadron in line, or take post in rear of each other, forming a squadron in column. If, a portion of the squadron being absent, three sections only are present, the squadron commander takes charge ; if two only are present, then the second senior captain present or the senior subaltern of the half-squadron. Should the squadron become divided, the

commander, unless otherwise ordered, remains with the stronger part ; but if half the squadron is detached, the importance of the duty determines with which half the commander shall remain.

I. *Line.*

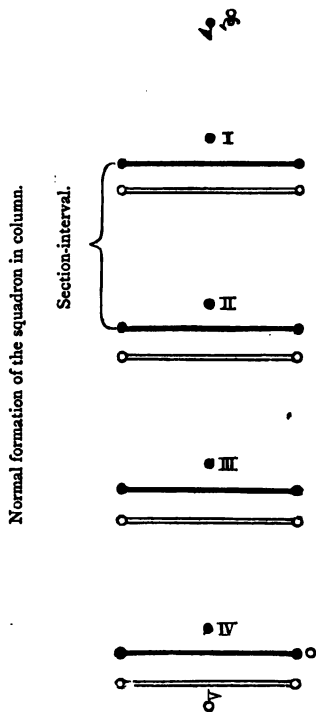
In the squadron deployed, the four sections are aligned, touching ; in the normal formation, they take post from right to left, according to the numbers they bear in the internal organisation of the squadron ; when manœuvring, however, they are designated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th section, according to their actual position in the squadron, irrespective of their original number.

Normal formation of the squadron in line.



2. Column.

In column, the sections are ranged behind one another at section-interval, the commanders covering ; in the normal formation, they take post according



to their numbering in the squadron, but, when manœuvring, they are designated according to their actual position in the column, the section at the head

of the column being always No. 1, and so on. The section-interval is equal to the front of the section, inclusive of guides, and is measured from the horses' heads in the front rank of the leading section to the horses' heads in the front rank of the next section. The squadron commander places himself either fifteen paces in front of the centre of his leading section or on the flank of the column, where his voice may best be heard.

3. *Column of Files.*

The squadron can also be formed in column of files, but this formation would only be used on the march and when traversing long, narrow defiles.

The Regiment.

The regiment may be formed and manœuvred in :

‘Line of squadrons deployed’ (*Entwickelte Linie*).

‘Line of squadron columns at deploying interval’ (*Kolonnen-Linie*).

‘Line of squadron columns at close interval’ (*Masse*).

‘Single column’ (*Einfache Kolonne*).

‘Double column’ (*Doppel-Kolonne*).

The squadrons of a regiment, after being formed and told off independently, form regiment either in line or in column, as ordered. Any part of a regiment over the strength of a division is commanded by the regimental commander ; over the strength of a squadron up to that of a division, by the division com-

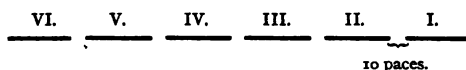
mander. If the divisions are called upon to work independently, the importance of the duty determines with which the regimental commander shall remain ; the same with the division commander, if the division is broken up into independent squadrons.

1. *Line of Squadrons Deployed.*

When the regiment is deployed, the squadrons are aligned at 10 paces or squadron interval.

In the normal formation they take post from right to left, according to their numbering in the regiment, but, when manœuvring, they are named or addressed according to the station which they actually hold in the line, whatever squadron happens for the moment to be on the right being No. 1, and so on ; the same with the divisions, whichever division happens for the moment to be on the right is No. 1 division, the one on the left No. 2. The line of squadrons deployed is most commonly employed for attack, or when a regiment has to stand, unsheltered, within range of the enemy's artillery fire, or to manœuvre, uncovered, on open ground.

Normal formation of the regiment deployed.



2. *Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.*

In this formation the squadron columns are aligned at deploying interval—that is to say, at an interval 10

paces greater than the front of the squadron. As in the deployed formation, the squadrons and divisions when manœuvring are addressed according to their actual position in the line. The line of squadron columns at deploying interval is generally employed as a formation preparatory to a deployment, with the intention of delivering a frontal attack against an enemy standing or moving on an opposite parallel line.

Normal formation in line of squadron columns at deploying interval.

VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

3. *Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*

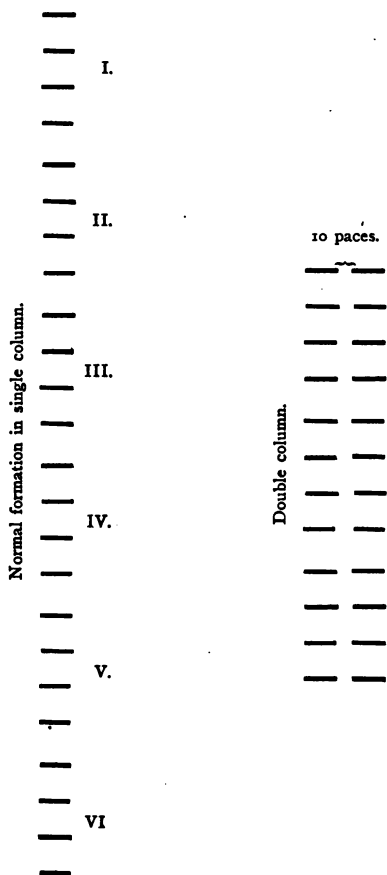
In this formation the squadron columns are alligned at 10 paces, instead of deploying interval, as in the last formation. It is employed, when it is required to form up several squadrons under cover on a narrow front, or for manœuvre beyond the enemy's artillery range,

Normal formation in line of squadron columns at close interval.

VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

4. *Single Column.*

Here the squadron columns are ranged one behind the other, the interval between the squadrons being



section-interval plus squadron-interval. In the normal formation, the squadrons take post, from front to rear, in the order of their regimental numbers ; when manœuvring, the leading squadron becomes No. 1, and so on ; the leading division, the 1st division. The single column is employed when moving over long distances, its small front facilitating manœuvring over intersected ground, and enabling it to utilise inconsiderable features for cover. This formation admits of a deployment to the front or to either flank, but is especially favourable for forming line to a flank by the wheel into line.

5. *Double Column.*

In the double column, the two divisions, in single column, are alligned at 10 paces interval ; the right division is always No. 1, the left No. 2. A division, working independently, would only form double column in an exceptional case. The double column is employed in order to shorten the depth of the column when large bodies of cavalry are manœuvring together, or, in the case of an independent regiment, to gain increased mobility, the smaller depth, in comparison to the single column, admitting of a more rapid deployment to the front.

SECTION II.—MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES : MODES OF FORMATION
AND MANŒUVRE.I. *Mounting and Dismounting.*

At the order, 'Dismount,' the odd numbers of the front rank advance a horse's length, the even numbers of the rear rank rein back a horse's length; the section leaders advance two paces; then all dismount together. The word may then be given, 'Even numbers, move up,' the even numbers leading their horses up into line.

All mount together at the word 'Mount,' the even numbers moving up into line; the rear rank takes up its proper covering and distance, and the section leaders look to the correct formation.

2. *Dressing.*

In alligining the front of a squadron or regiment the order is given, 'Right (Left)—Dress,' when the leaders are advanced and correctly alligned. The centre-man and the front-rank guides of each section then move up to rank interval from their leader, and the remainder dress on these points. When the dressing is completed the word 'Attention' is given.

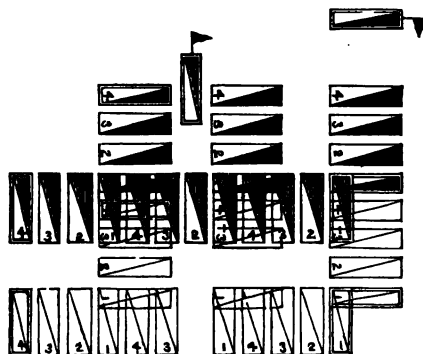
3. *Reining Back.*

The order is, 'Rein back—March,' but must only be employed when it is required to throw the line back for a very few paces.

4. *Turning.*

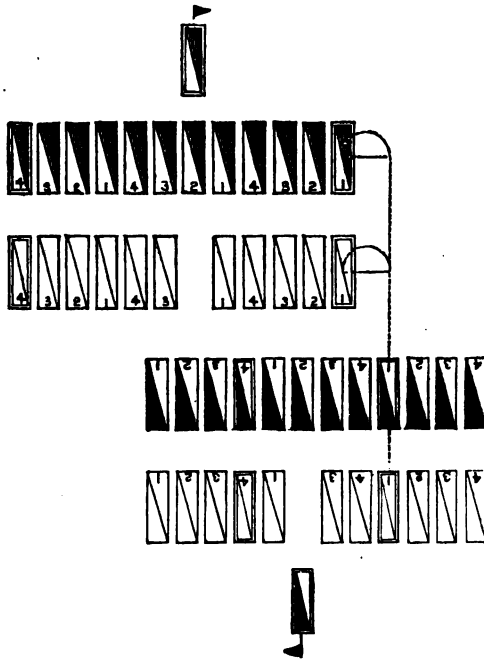
The turn is executed by fours, the pivots moving round at a walk, the flanks at a trot. On the order, 'Right (Left)—Turn,' the pivot-man in each four turns his horse on the centre, conforming his movement

'Right—Turn' (*Rechts—Um*).



to the wheeling of the outer flank; the touch is maintained outwards. At the order, 'Left (Right)—Front,' the fours wheel back into line to the flank ordered. At the order 'About' the fours execute two successive wheels to the right.

'About' (*Kehrt euch*).



5. *Taking ground to a Flank.*

If for a short distance only, the front may be broken, at the order 'Right (Left)—Turn,' into fours to the flank named ; otherwise sections must be wheeled to the flank.

6. *Reversing and Reforming the Front.*

The front may be reversed and reformed by the wheel about of fours or by the wheel about of sections ;

the former must only be employed when it is required to reverse the front for a very short distance, or in section-drill ; with a squadron and regiment the inversion must invariably be made by the wheel about of sections.

In wheeling about by sections, the order is given ' Wheel about ' (*Umkehrt—Schwenken*) ; if the wheel is to be on the left pivot, ' Left wheel about ' ; ' Walk (Trot, Gallop)—March,' or ' March,' when the sections wheel about together ; before the wheel is quite completed, the ' Halt ' or ' Forward ' is given, as required.

7. *The Pace.*

Four distinct paces are laid down for the movement of cavalry : the walk, the trot, the gallop, and the charge.

The walk must be brisk, and cover at least 140 paces in the minute.

The trot is the most suitable of the accelerated paces for traversing long distances : there are two kinds of trot, the short trot and the trot out ; the latter is only used in the riding-school ; the former should cover 300 paces in the minute.

The gallop is a great strain to the horse when kept up for long distances, and must be used with great practical judgment, so as, in case of need, to be able to cover from 3,000 to 4,000 paces at a stretch, without exhausting the horses ; there are also two distinct paces in the gallop, the short gallop (canter) and the full gallop ; the former is only used in the riding-school, the latter on all occasions when it is required

to get over ground quicker than at a trot. The pace is 450 paces to the minute.

The charge is a gallop accelerated to the utmost power of the horse, and is only employed for short distances, viz. for attack, pursuit, &c.

When moving off from the halt, the word 'March' must always follow the pace ordered. In accelerating or diminishing the pace, the order is not followed by the 'March.' In all these words of command, as well as in the order to halt, the last syllable or word must never be pronounced short or with emphasis, but broadly, and the voice allowed to dwell upon it.

When moving off from the halt, the order is 'Walk (Trot, Canter, Gallop)—March.' At the word 'Trot' the pace is accelerated to the short trot; the gallop may be commenced from the halt, or broken into from the walk or trot; when the gallop is ordered, the full gallop is always to be ridden; the charge is ordered by the word 'March—March,' and should, as a rule, be broken into only from the full gallop.

In diminishing the pace from the gallop to the trot, the word 'Trot,' and from every accelerated pace to the walk, the word 'Walk' is given; at the word 'Halt' every horse is stopped.

8. *Regulations for Words of Command and Signals.*

The Section.—The section is commanded with the voice. The words of command for dressing, inclining, wheeling, checking the pace, or halting, must always be accompanied by a corresponding signal with

the sword or the hand. When the section is properly instructed, the men must be taught to understand and follow these signals without any command of the voice.

The Squadron.—The movements of a squadron, working with other bodies of troops, are directed with the voice in the same manner as the section, and with the same words of command so far as they are applicable to the larger unit. The squadron commander may, if he thinks it desirable to attract the attention of his men before giving his command, prefix to it the word 'Attention' (*Habt Acht*). Before giving the word of command, the squadron commander must always raise his sword vertically over the head with outstretched arm, bringing it down with a sweep in the direction of the movement on giving the order of march.

The Regiment.—When working in brigade, &c., or with other bodies of troops, the regimental commander commands with the voice; when working independently orders may be given with the trumpet. Both words of command and trumpet signals are given on the same principle as for the squadron, so far at least as the former are applicable to the regiment, excepting that the last syllable or word in every word of command is never to be pronounced with emphasis. The regimental commander gives the word 'Attention' when he desires to attract the notice of the squadron commanders. In all words of command given by the regimental commander, which, as in the section, are not followed by the 'March,' the necessary

movements are at once carried out by the squadron commanders; in all those which are followed by the 'March,' the squadron leaders give their respective commands at the last word of the order of the regimental commander, but do not order the 'March' until it or the trumpet signal for carrying out the order is given by him. The squadrons themselves do not move until they receive the order from their leaders. Every command given by the regimental commander is applicable to all the squadrons of the regiment; if an order is required to affect a portion of the regiment only, e.g. a division or perhaps a single squadron, the division or squadron concerned must be first named.

9. Duties of the Commanders.

If the squadrons are so combined that they can be commanded by the regimental commander with the voice or trumpet, the division leaders superintend the correct leading of the squadrons of their divisions, without themselves giving any words of command. The few exceptions in which the division leaders have to give commands are noted where they occur. When the regiment is broken up, and the working of the separate divisions can only be directed by carried verbal or written orders, or their respective movements are quite independent one of the other, the divisions are commanded by the division leaders, with the voice or trumpet, in the same manner as the regiment.

On the order 'Attention' from the regimental commander, the squadron leaders ride to the points where they will best hear the command to be given, and can best impart their orders to their squadrons.

10. *Detaching of the Reserve.*

The object of the reserve is to guard the flanks and rear of the advancing body from surprise, to decide a doubtful action by timely joining in the attack, or, in case of failure, to check the pursuit of the enemy by counter attacks.

These very important and varied duties impose a great responsibility on the commander of the reserve.

In a regiment, not directly supported by other troops, a squadron is, as a rule, detached to form the reserve; in a division of three squadrons, half a squadron. A division of two squadrons only would not, generally speaking, detach any reserve; the defensive flanks should suffice for its protection.

The reserve must be disposed in accordance with the actual situation, but, if no special orders are given, should follow from 200 to 400 paces in rear of the centre of the main body, when deployed in line or formed in line of squadron columns at deploying interval; if in single or double column, it should follow immediately in rear; the reserve would not be detached, if the main body were in line of squadron columns at close interval.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECTION.

1. *Line.*

The advance in line is ordered by the word 'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march.'

When the trot or gallop is ordered, the pace should not be taken up until a few paces have been done at a walk.

The section commander leads, riding in front of the centre of the section; the touch during the advance must, therefore, be preserved inwards.

In intersected and uneven ground, every body of men can move most easily in open order (*Rudel*); this form must never be assumed, however, unless ordered; at the word 'Reform section,' the ranks close in to their proper formation.

At the order 'Halt,' the rapidity with which the horses can be checked must depend on the rate of pace.

After every turn on the move, the original pace must be at once resumed.

The incline is only executed on the move. To change from the frontal direction of the advance to any angle up to 45°, the word is given 'Right (Left) incline;' the leaders and the right (left) flank guides make the proper turn, and ride on in the new direction. The remainder incline away gradually as they get room. At the order 'Forward,' all resume the frontal direction.

The wheel may be made on the standing or movable pivot ; in the first case either from the halt, or on the move.

The wheel on the standing pivot is ordered by 'Right (Left) wheel'—*Rechts (Links) schwenken*—'Half-right (Half-left) wheel,' 'Wheel about (Left wheel about)'; in each case, when from the halt, at the order 'Walk (Trot) march,' the section advances one pace, the pivot guide then turns his horse on the centre, conforming to the circling of the centre and wheeling flank. The wheel on the move is ordered by the same command, and is commenced at the word 'March' without any prefix of pace; the pivot guide checks his pace, more or less, according to the rapidity of the pace of movement, and acts in the same manner as in the wheel from the halt. In both cases, i.e. from the halt and on the move, the front-rank men touch inwards, and align themselves on the flank guides. When the wheeling flank has almost reached the new line of front, the section is either halted, or, at the word 'Forward,' advances straight to its front at the original pace, touching to the centre.

The wheel on the movable pivot is executed only on the move; the section leader at the order 'Right (Left, Half-right, Half-left) wheel'—*Rechts (Links, Halbrechts, Halblinks) schwenkt*¹—rides round on an

¹ It will be observed that the difference in the command for the wheel on the standing pivot and for the wheel on the movable pivot is in tense of the verb; in the former the infinitive is used, in the latter second person plural of the present tense.—*Tr.*

arc of twenty paces radius, increasing his pace so as to allow of the pivot coming round at a walk ; the centre-man of the section follows the leader, the outer flank dresses on the centre, increasing the original pace or riding at an accelerated pace, according to circumstances. When the section leader has nearly reached the new front, the word 'Forward' is given, and the advance continued in the new direction at the original pace.

If the front of the section is broken by the turn (right or left), the leading rank wheels at once on receiving the order, each succeeding rank wheeling as it gains the point at which the first wheeled, the pivot moving round on a circle of 3 paces radius. At the word 'Forward,' the leading rank marches on straight to its front, each succeeding rank doing the same as it gains the point at which the first took up the new direction.

2. Column of Files.

The advance and the incline are executed in column of files at the same commands and in the same manner as in line.

The wheel is ordered by the word, 'Right (Left, Half-right, Half-left) wheel,' when the leading four or two wheels at once, and at the word 'Forward' marches straight to its front, each succeeding four or two wheeling at the same point at which the first wheeled, the pivot-men describing a quarter-circle of 3 paces radius.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRON.

1. *Line.*

The advance and the incline are executed as in the section.

When advancing in line, the squadron leader rides about 50 paces in front of the centre of the squadron.

The wheel is executed at the same order and in the same manner as laid down for the section on the standing pivot.

At the 'Halt,' the movement is stopped, or at 'Forward,' the march is continued.

2. *Column of Files.*

As for the section.

3. *Column.*

The advance and the incline are ordered by the squadron commander with the same words of command as for the section in line, each section of the squadron carrying out the order in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

The squadron leader, when himself leading, rides about 15 paces in front of the first section leader. Should the squadron encounter a defile, which will not allow of its passage in column, the sections form open order (*Rudel*) in succession, reforming sections when the defile is passed.

To change the direction of the march, the order is given, 'Half-right (Half-left) wheel,' or 'Right (Left) wheel,' when the commander of the leading section wheels his section at once on the movable pivot, and, at the word 'Forward,' from the squadron leader, leads straight to his front in the new direction, the remaining sections wheeling and advancing in succession as they reach the point at which the leading section wheeled.

When it is required to reverse the front of the column for a short distance only, the 'About,' i.e. wheel-about of fours, is employed, otherwise the sections must be wheeled about. In the same manner when a flank movement has to be made for a short distance only, the column is turned, i.e. wheeled by fours to the flank, otherwise the column is wheeled into line to the flank. In these cases, the sections, when turned, i.e. wheeled by fours about or to a flank, retain their original numbering. The commander of the leading section must be given a point on which to lead.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT.

When in line of squadrons deployed, of squadron columns at deploying interval, and of squadron columns at close interval, if there is an even number of squadrons, the right-centre squadron, as a rule, is the squadron of direction ; in an uneven number, the centre squadron ; when in double column, the leading

squadron of the 1st division. If the regimental commander requires any other squadron to direct, it must be especially named.

The advance in line, the incline, and the inversion of the front are executed, in each formation of the regiment, in the same manner as laid down for the section and squadron. The squadron of direction marches straight on the point named by the regimental commander; the other squadrons dress on, and keep their interval from, the squadron of direction. If the regimental commander leads himself, the commander of the squadron of direction follows him at about 30 paces.

The wheel, when the regiment is in line of squadrons deployed, or of squadron columns at deploying interval, is only made when it is required to throw a flank slightly forward; the order and method of execution are the same as for the squadron. The regimental commander directs the wheel, riding at a suitable distance in front of the centre of the regiment.

To change the direction, when in double column, the two sections at the head of the column wheel at the order of the leader of the pivot section, maintaining the interval, in the same manner as laid down for the section on the movable pivot; the remainder wheel in succession as they arrive at the wheeling point.

SECTION III.—FORMATION OF CHANGES.

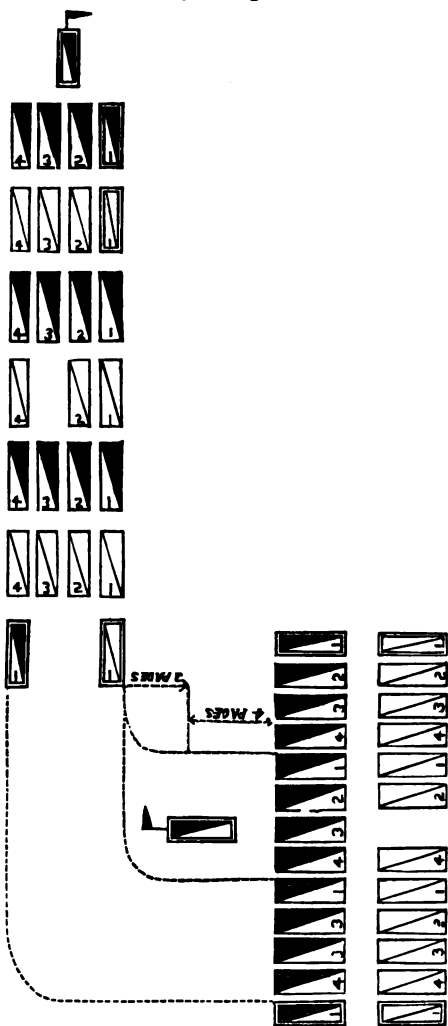
THE SECTION.

1. *From Line to Column of Files.*—Column of files may be formed from line to a flank, i.e. in the prolongation of the front, or to the front, i.e. perpendicular to the front ; the former can only be done from the halt, the latter both from the halt and on the move.

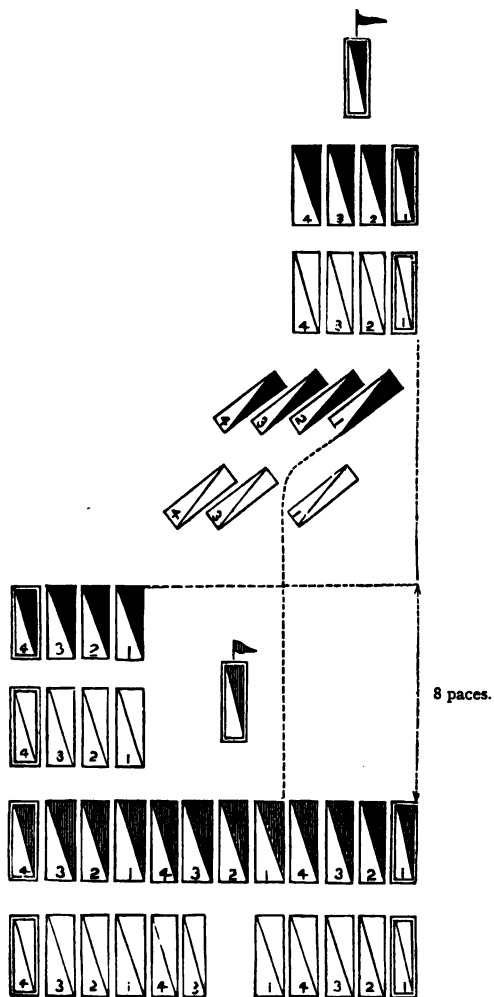
The order for moving off to a flank is, 'By twos (fours) right (left)'—*Mit Zweien (Vieren) rechts (links)*—'Walk (Trot) march.' The front-rank two (four), on the flank named, advances 4 paces to the front, and wheels outwards on the movable pivot, describing a quarter-circle of 3 paces radius ; the rear-rank two (four) closing up on the move to 1 pace of its front rank ; each succeeding two (four) advances in the same manner, when the rear rank of the preceding two (four) is in line with the front rank of the section.

The order for moving off to the front is, 'By twos (fours) right (left)—Forward' ; followed by, if from the halt, 'Walk (Trot) march' ; if on the move, 'March' only. The front-rank two (four), on the flank named, advances straight to its front, its rear rank closing up on the move to one pace ; as soon as the rear rank men have cleared the front of the section, the next two (four) moves off straight to its

'By fours right.'



'By fours right—Forward.'

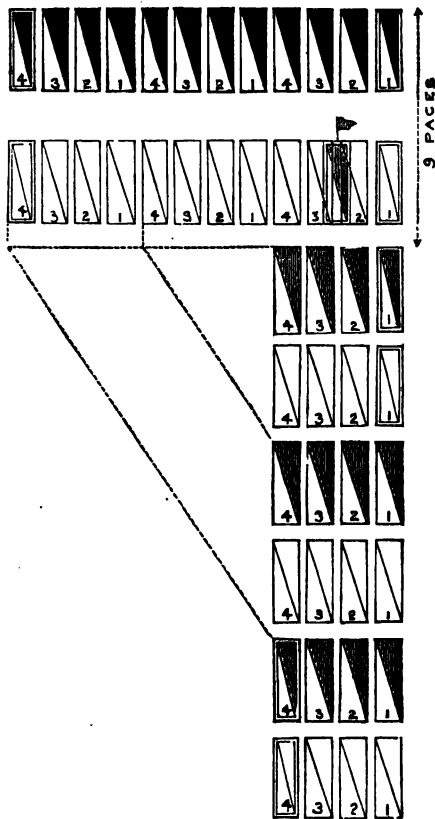


front for a distance equal to its depth, viz. 8 paces, then inclines to the flank and joins on to the leading two (four), the remaining twos (fours) following in succession in the same manner. In forming column of files on the move, as soon as the leading two (four) has cleared the front of the section, the whole of the remainder incline to the flank of formation. If the original pace was a walk, the leading two (four) moves off at a trot; if a trot, at a gallop; the other twos (fours) forming into column at the increased pace as they get room. If the original pace was a gallop, the leading two (four) continues at the same pace, the remainder of the section checking the pace until they get room.

2. *From Column of Files to Line.*—A column of files may form line to the front or to a flank, from the halt or on the move; if right in front, it may form to the left (pivot flank), i.e. the leading two (four) wheels to the left, the remainder form up on its left; or to the right (reverse flank), i.e. the leading two (four) wheels to the right, the remainder pass on in rear and wheel up in succession on its left; if left in front, the opposite takes place.

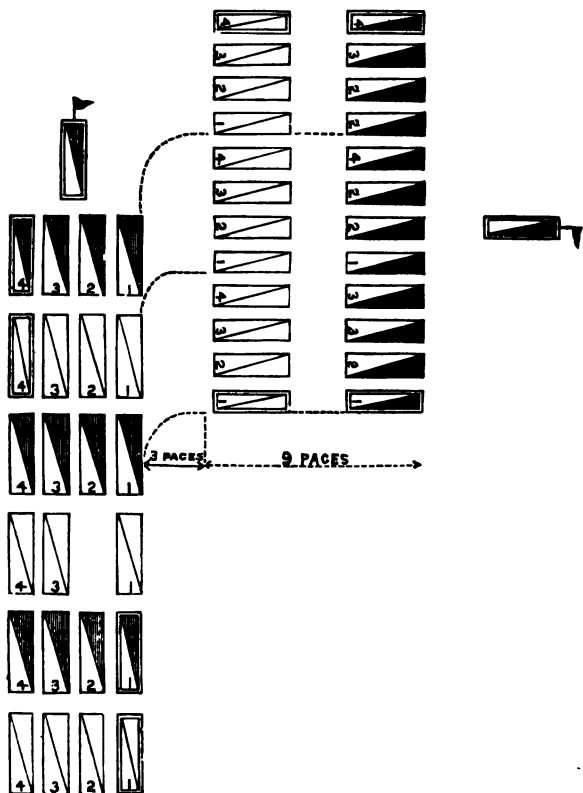
The order for forming line to the front is, 'Left (Right) front form'—*Links (Rechts) vorwärts aufmarschiren*—followed by, if from the halt, 'Trot march'; if on the move, 'March.' The leading two (four) advances 9 paces, if from the halt, at the pace ordered; if on the move, at the original pace; and then falls into a walk. The remaining twos (fours) incline

A column of files, right in front, forming to the front. 'Left front form.'



away to the flank named and form up in line with the leading two (four), moving off, if from the halt, at

A column of files, left in front, forming to the right. 'Right form' (from the halt).



the pace named ; if on the move, continuing at the previous pace. If the previous pace was a walk, the

leading two (four) continues at the same pace, the remaining twos (fours) coming up at the increased pace ordered by the commander.

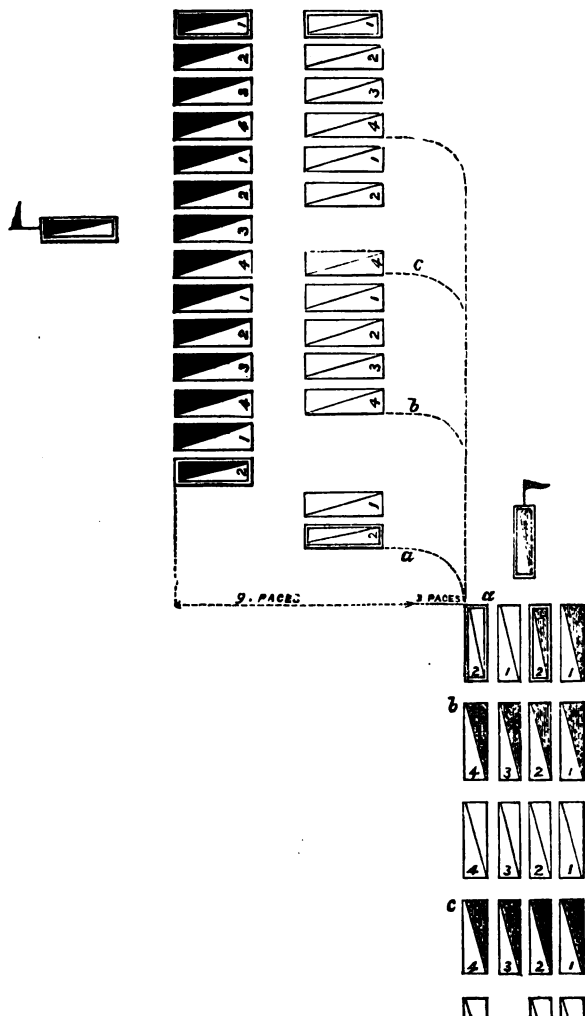
The formation to the pivot flank is ordered by 'Left (Right) form'—*Links (Rechts) aufschwenken*—followed by, if from the halt, 'Trot march'; if on the move, 'March.'

The leading two (four) wheels at once to the flank named, and advances 9 paces, if the formation is made from the halt, at the pace ordered; if on the move, at the previous pace; moving on, after completing the 9 paces, at a walk; each succeeding two (four) marches straight to its front until it arrives opposite its place, when it wheels directly to the flank and forms up in its proper position in the line.

The formation to the reverse flank is ordered by the word 'Right (Left) wheel and form up'—*Rechts (Links) schwenken und aufmarschiren*—followed by, if from the halt, 'Trot march'; if on the move, 'March.' The leading two (four) wheels at once to the flank named, and advances 9 paces, if from the halt, at the pace ordered; if on the move, at the previous pace; moving on, after completing the 9 paces, at a walk; the remainder continue moving on, and, passing in rear of the wheeled two (four), each two (four), as it arrives opposite its place, wheels and forms up in its proper position in the line.

If the commander wishes to halt the advance during the forming up, and does not himself lead, he must

A column of files, left in front, forming to the reverse-flank. 'Left wheel and form up.'



point out to the actual leader the required line of formation; the latter, on reaching it, halts with the men already formed, the remainder completing the formation.

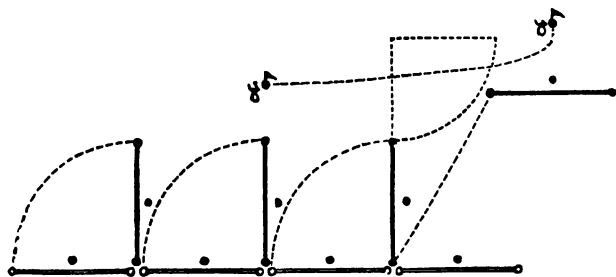
THE SQUADRON.

1. *From Line.*

(a) *To Column.*—In forming column for moving off to a flank, at the order from the squadron commander, 'Column right (left)'—*Kolonne rechts (links)*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the sections wheel at once to the flank named, on the standing pivot. Before the wheel is quite completed, the 'Halt' or 'Forward' is given, according as the column is required to halt or move straight on in the prolongation of the front.

In forming column for moving off to the front, at

'Column right—Forward.'



the order, 'Column right (left)—Forward'—*Kolonne rechts (links) Vorwärts*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop)

march,' or 'March,' the section leader on the flank named leads his section by the diagonal march, at the pace ordered, so far to the flank and front as to allow room for the next section, after wheeling first on the standing pivot, to immediately gain the direction by wheeling the second time on the movable pivot ; the remaining sections wheel also to the flank on the standing pivot, if from the halt, at the pace ordered, if on the move, at the previous pace ; before the wheel is quite completed, the squadron is either halted, or, at the word 'Forward,' the 2nd section immediately commences the second wheel on the movable pivot to gain the direction, the 3rd and 4th moving on until they arrive at the wheeling point, when they wheel successively, on the movable pivot, into the direction.

(b) *To Column of Files.*—Column of files can be formed only from the halt, and is executed in the same manner as laid down for the section.

2. *From Column.*

(a) *To Line.*—The squadron may form line to the front, to a flank, or obliquely. There are three modes of forming line to the front, viz. by deployment right forward, left forward, or to both flanks. To form line right (left) forward, the order is, 'Deploy to the right (left)'—*Rechts (Links) Vorwärts aufmarschiren*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March.' The leading section advances, at the pace ordered or at the previous pace, a distance equal to its front, and falls into a walk ;

the leaders of the rear sections incline to the right (left), at the pace ordered or at the previous pace, until their sections arrive opposite their places in the line, when they dress up on the section of formation, and also fall into a walk.

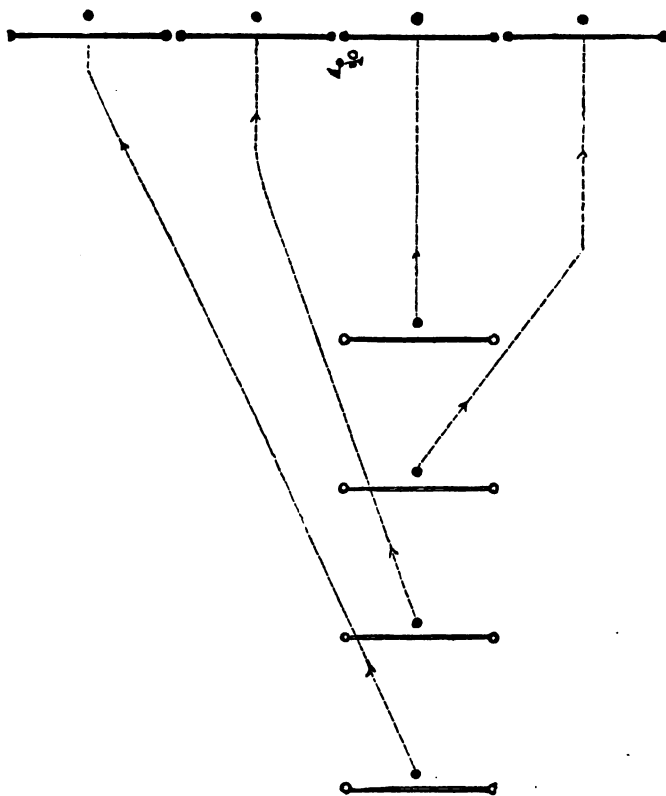
If the column is moving by the diagonal march, the commander may order the deployment to the flank of incline, without first giving the word 'Forward'; the leading section, in that case, gets the word 'Forward' at once from its commander, the rear sections coming up as before.

In forming line to the front, i.e. to both flanks, the order is, 'Deploy to the front'—*Vorwärts aufmarschiren*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March'; the 2nd section inclines to the right, the 3rd and 4th to the left, the movement being completed as before.

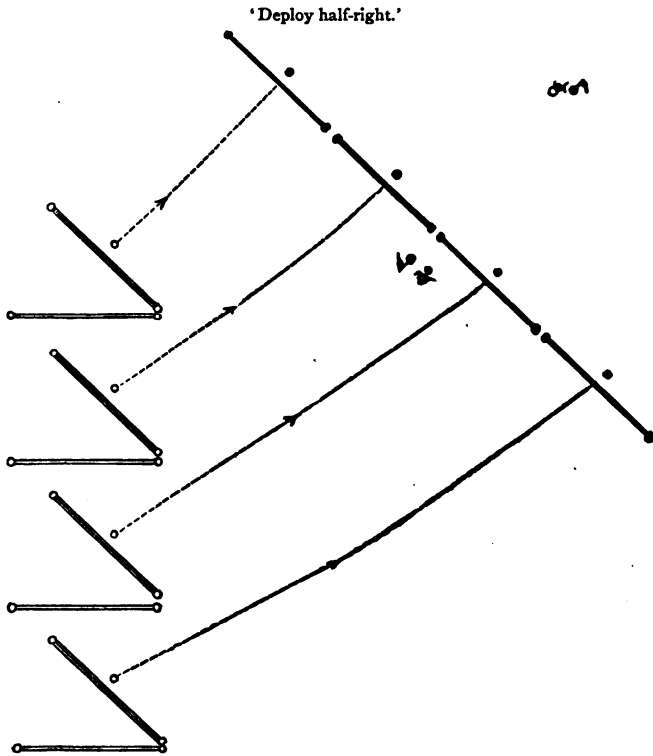
In forming an oblique line, the order is, 'Deploy half-right (half-left)'—*Halbrechts (Halblinks) aufmarschiren*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March'; the sections make a half-wheel to the flank ordered, on the standing pivot; the leading section then advances a distance equal to its front, at the pace ordered or at the previous pace, and falls into a walk; the remainder, when they have completed the half-wheel, deploy on the leading section—i.e. if the deployment is half-right, they form up on the right, if half-left, on the left, of the section of formation, in the same manner as in a deployment to the right (left).

In forming line to a flank, the order is, 'Right (Left) wheel into line'—*Rechts (Links) aufschwenken*—

'Deploy to the front.'



'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March.' The sections wheel to the flank named on the standing pivot, at the pace ordered or at the previous

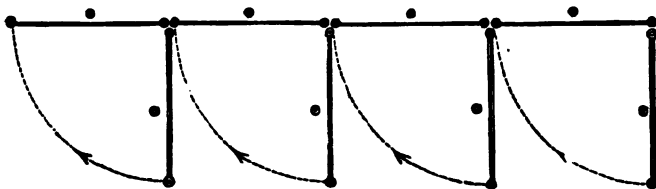


pace ; and the line may be halted when formed, or, at the word 'Forward,' advanced without checking.

If the squadron commander purposes to stop the advance during a deployment to the front, right, left, or obliquely, he must point out to the commander

of the leading section in the column the line on which he wishes the front to be formed ; the leading section commander then halts his section when he reaches

'Right wheel into line.'



the line named, the other section commanders doing the same as they get up into line.

(b) *To Column of Files.*—Change from column to column of files can only be made to the front, and is effected on the same order as laid down for the section ; the first section forms column of files at once, the rear sections forming in succession as they get room.

3. *From Column of Files.*

(a) *To Line.*—Line is formed from column of files on the same method as laid down for the section ; formation to the reverse flank is made only in very

exceptional cases ; formation of line from column of files should indeed be always avoided if possible ; if necessary, sections should first be formed.

(b) *To Column.*—To form column from column of files, the squadron commander gives the word 'Form column'—*In die Kolonne*—'March,' each section forming up to the front ; if right in front, to the left ; if left in front, to the right. The leading section, after forming, continues at a walk ; the rear sections move up to their proper interval, after forming, at the previous pace. If the pace was a walk, the leading section remains at a walk ; the rear sections form at an increased pace at the order of the squadron commander, the section leaders moving up to their proper interval after forming at that pace ; if the pace was a trot, the forming up may be executed at a gallop. If column is to be formed immediately after traversing a defile, the order is given by the squadron commander at the moment that the head of the column of files issues from the defile ; the leading section forms up at once, the others in succession as their leading files issue from the defile.

THE REGIMENT.

In changes of formation, the squadrons of a regiment have sometimes to traverse equal, sometimes unequal, distances.

When all the squadrons have to traverse equal distances, as when forming line of squadrons deployed,

or of squadron columns at deploying interval, to a flank from single column, they either take up simultaneously the pace ordered or continue at the previous pace. When they have to traverse unequal distances, the change of formation must be executed at a trot or gallop.

The rule is that, when the change of formation is effected from the halt, the squadron which has the shortest distance to cover in order to enter the new formation moves off at a walk; when the change is effected on the move, it drops into a walk, continuing the march at that pace. The other squadrons take up the movement at the pace ordered, or maintain the previous pace, until they reach their places in the new formation, when they successively drop into the walk. The few exceptions, in which this rule is not adhered to, are specially mentioned where they occur. The regimental commander may also, if he thinks fit, in exceptional cases halt the squadron which has the shortest distance to cover, when it has reached the new direction and taken up its position in the new formation.

1. *From Line of Squadrons Deployed.*

(a) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.*—This is usually executed right forward; at the order 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval' — *Kolonnen-Linie*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' each squadron forms column, right forward.

If in an exceptional case the regimental commander wishes to form column, left forward, e.g. should the ground not permit of the formation right forward, he would make use of the commands noted at the end of this section under the head of 'Changes of Formation in each Squadron.'

(b) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*—This formation is not effected from line of squadrons deployed.

(c) *To Single Column.*—Single column is formed, from line of squadrons deployed, for moving off to a flank or to the front; in moving off to the front, any squadron can be made the squadron of formation.

In forming single column for moving off to a flank, i.e. in the prolongation of the front, at the order from the regimental commander 'Column right (left)'—*Kolonne rechts (links)*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' each squadron leader wheels his squadron into column to the flank named; if the regiment is in line of squadron columns at deploying interval, he wheels the head of his squadron to the flank named.

'Column forward on the third squadron.'



In forming single column for moving off to the front, at the order 'Column forward on the —th squadron'—*Kolonne vorwärts! n^{te} Eskadron*—'Walk

(Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the squadron named advances straight to the front, at the pace ordered or at the previous pace, and forms column on the move, right or left forward according to the direction of the march. The squadrons, on the right of the squadron of formation, form column left on the order of their commanders; the squadrons, on the left, form column right, and as they get room follow successively in the column, each division being always preserved intact. If the squadron of formation is the centre squadron in a division of three squadrons, the squadron on its right follows first, then the squadron on its left.

(d) *To Double Column.*—Double column is not formed from line of squadrons deployed.

2. From Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.

(a) *To Line of Squadrons Deployed.*—To form line as rapidly as possible from line of squadron columns at deploying interval, the deployment is, as a rule, made to the front. On the order from the regimental commander 'Deploy to the front'—*Vorwärts aufmarschiren*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the squadron leaders deploy to the front, i.e. to both flanks.

If the regimental commander wishes, in an exceptional case, to deploy right or left forward, he employs the word of command notified for this case in the 'Changes of Formation in each Squadron,' given at the end of this section.

(b) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*—At the order 'Line of squadron columns at close interval on the —th squadron'—*Masse auf die n^{te} Eskadron*—'Trot march,' or 'March,' the squadron named advances straight to its front, and maintains the direction until the formation is completed. The other squadrons form fours, inwards, and move to their places in the formation.

(c) *To Single Column.*—Single column is formed from line of squadron columns at deploying interval in the same manner and on the same order as from line of squadrons deployed.

(d) *To Double Column.*—At the order from the regimental commander 'Double column forward'—*Doppel-Kolonne vorwärts*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the squadron on the inner flank of each division advances, and is led inwards, until the squadron interval (10 paces) is gained ; the remaining squadrons are led by the diagonal march to their places in the double column.

3. *From Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*

(a) *To Line of Squadrons Deployed.*—This is not done from line of squadron columns at close interval.

(b) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.*—At the order 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval on the —th squadron'—*Kolonnen-Linie auf die n^{te} Eskadron*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the squadron named advances straight to its front, maintaining the direction until the formation

is completed; the other squadrons are led to their places in the formation.

(c) *To Single Column.*—Single column is formed to the front or to a flank as from line of squadron columns at deploying interval, excepting that all the squadrons, following the squadron of formation, have to wait, before moving off, until they get their proper distance.

(d) *To Double Column.*—As from line of squadron columns at deploying interval.

A regiment in single column may form line of squadron columns at deploying interval or may deploy into line

‘to the front,’

‘in an oblique line,’ or

‘to either flank.’

The deployment to the front is usually made to both flanks, but may be made to the right or left.

Line of squadron columns at deploying interval is formed as a preparatory step to an immediate deployment for a parallel frontal attack. A direct deployment must always be made at such a distance from the enemy as to allow of its being effected undisturbed by him, and of sufficient space to get the horses into full speed; but it must not be made at too great a distance, for single column is far more manageable than either deployed line or line of squadron columns at deploying interval.

Under otherwise equal conditions, that body of horse will, as a rule, have the advantage, which keeps

in single column longer than the adversary, while allowing itself time and space for deployment and for getting into the momentum of the charge.

A regiment requires at least one minute to deploy into line to the front, i.e. both right and left, at a gallop ; besides which it must be borne in mind that, after the deployment is completed, at least 200 paces will have to be traversed before the horses can be brought from the walk to full speed.

An oblique deployment may be made in about half the time required for a deployment to the front.

The most rapid formation of line is to a flank ; the squadrons after wheeling into line are at once ready for the charge.

It is of the greatest importance that, as soon as the deployment is effected, the advance be led correctly in the direction intended by the regimental commander ; any deviation from this direction is the more dangerous, the nearer to the enemy the deployment is ordered. In order to avoid error as much as possible, the regimental commander, before giving his order for the deployment, should always place himself at the point on which the centre of the squadron of direction is to lead after the deployment is effected.

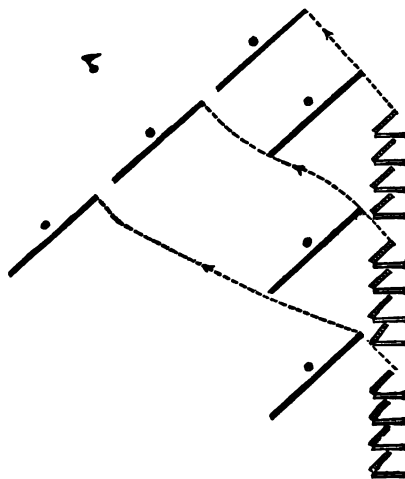
4. *From Single Column.*

(a) *To Line of Squadrons Deployed.*—The deployment forward is effected at the order from the regimental commander 'Deploy to the right (left)'—*Rechts*

(*Links*) *vorwärts aufmarschiren*—or 'Deploy to the front'—*Vorwärts aufmarschiren*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March'; when deploying right or left, the commander of the leading squadron gives the word to deploy to the flank named; the commanders of the rear squadrons lead their squadrons to the same flank by the diagonal march, and as each in succession gains the proper interval, and its leading section arrives within section distance of the front, it deploys to the flank named.

When deploying to the front, i.e. right and left, the squadrons of the 1st division deploy to the right, those of the 2nd division, to the left.

A division (three squadrons) deploying half-left.



If a division of three squadrons is acting independently, and the order is given to deploy to the front,

i.e. right and left, the 1st and 2nd squadrons deploy to the right, the 3rd, to the left; if the division consists of two squadrons only, the 1st deploys right, the 2nd, left.

To form an oblique line, the order is 'Deploy half-right (half-left)—Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March'; the squadron leaders give the word to their squadrons 'Deploy half-right (half-left),' and all, excepting the squadron which was at the head of the column, after completing the deployment, are led up by the incline into the new oblique line, aligning themselves on it.

To form line to a flank, the regimental commander gives the order 'Right (Left) wheel into line—Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March'; the squadron leaders repeat the word, and, at 'Forward' from the regimental commander, advance straight to their new front.

(b) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.*—At the order 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval, right (left) forward'—*Kolonnen-Linie rechts (links) vorwärts*, or, 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval, to the front'—*Kolonnen-Linie vorwärts*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the leading squadron advances straight to its front, and maintains the direction until the formation is completed; the rear squadrons, if the flank is named in the order, are led off by their commanders to that flank, taking up their positions at the deploying interval; if the order is to form the line 'to the front,' the squadrons of the 1st division move up on the right, those of the 2nd division on the left of the leading squadron.

The line may also be formed obliquely ; at the order 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval, half-right (half-left),'—*Kolonnen-Linie halbrechts (halb-links)*—'Trot (Gallop) march,' or 'March,' each squadron leader wheels his leading section half-right or half-left ; at the word 'Forward' from the regimental commander, the squadron, which before formed the head of the single column, advances straight to its new front, while the others are led up by their commanders to their places in the new formation.

In forming line to a flank, at the order 'Line of squadron columns at deploying interval, right (left),'—*Kolonnen-Linie rechts (links)*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the squadron leaders wheel their leading sections accordingly, and at 'Forward' from the regimental commander move straight on in the new formation.

(c) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*

—Line of squadron columns at close interval can be formed only on the leading squadron. If the formation is to be made obliquely or to a flank, the regimental commander must first wheel the head of the column accordingly, and then order the formation, 'right or left forward.' At the order 'Line of squadron columns at close interval, right (left) forward'—*Masse rechts (links) vorwärts*, or 'Line of squadron columns at close interval, to the front,'—*Masse vorwärts*—'Trot march,' or 'March,' the movement is executed as in forming line of squadron columns at deploying interval, the squadron

columns taking up their places at close (ten paces), instead of at deploying, interval.

(d) *To Double Column.*—At the order ‘Double column, right (left) forward’—*Doppel-Kolonnen rechts (links) vorwärts*—‘Trot (Gallop) march,’ or ‘March,’ the 1st division, if the movement is made from the halt, moves off at a walk; if on the move, the pace a walk, it continues at a walk; if at an increased pace, it drops into a walk; the 2nd division forms up beside the first, on the flank ordered, at the pace named or at the original pace.

5. From Double Column.

(a) *To Line of Squadrons Deployed.*—At the order ‘Deploy to the front’—*Vorwärts aufmarschiren*—‘Trot (Gallop) march,’ or ‘March,’ the squadrons of the 1st division deploy to the right, those of the 2nd, to the left.

(b) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Deploying Interval.*—At the order ‘Line of squadron columns at deploying interval, to the front’—*Kolonnen-Linie vorwärts*—‘Trot (Gallop) march,’ or ‘March,’ the two squadrons at the head of the double column are led outwards till they gain deploying interval, the rear squadrons of the 1st division forming in their places on the right, those of the 2nd, on the left.

(c) *To Line of Squadron Columns at Close Interval.*—This formation is always made on the two squadrons at the head of the double column; if required to be

made in an oblique line or to a flank, the regimental commander must first order the corresponding wheel of the head of the column, then give the order 'Line of squadron columns at close interval'—*Masse vorwärts*—'Trot march,' or 'March'; the two leading squadrons march straight to their front, the rear squadrons of the 1st division forming on the right, those of the 2nd division, on the left, as in the previous case, only taking ten paces, instead of deploying, interval.

(d) *To Single Column.*—At the order 'Column on the —th division'—*Kolonne, n^{te} Division*—'Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,' or 'March,' the division named, if the column is formed from the halt, receives from its commander the order to advance at the pace named; or if on the move, continues its advance at the original pace, the other division being halted, until it joins on to the rear of the first.

6. *From Single Column to Column of Files and vice versa.*

Each squadron forms independently according to the instructions prescribed for the squadron.

In forming single column from column of files, the squadrons, after forming column independently, are led up by their commanders to their proper intervals, at the same pace at which the sections themselves formed and closed up.

*7. Changes of Formation in each Squadron
or Division.*

The regimental commander may in exceptional cases, with a view to gaining increased mobility, order different formations in each squadron or division, irrespective of the words of command laid down for each movement, or again, supposing the formation to be line of squadron columns at close interval or double column, may, if desirable, take ground to a flank by fours for a considerable distance, &c.

(a) *In each Squadron.*—If the squadron columns are required to deploy into line independently, the regimental commander may order ‘Each squadron,’ ‘Deploy to the right (left),’ or ‘Each squadron,’ ‘Deploy to the front,’ or ‘Each squadron,’ ‘Wheel into line to the right (left),’ ‘Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,’ or ‘March.’ *Vice versâ*, if the squadrons are deployed, and the regimental commander requires to form them into squadron columns, he may give the word ‘Each squadron,’ ‘Column right (left),’ or ‘Each squadron,’ ‘Column right (left) forward,’ ‘Walk (Trot, Gallop) march,’ or ‘March.’

(b) *In each Division.*—If the divisions, in column, are required to deploy into line independently, the same commands are employed as for the separate squadrons, the words ‘Each division’ being prefixed to the order, and *vice versâ*.

If the direction of the separate divisions in column is required to be altered, the regimental commander

may give the word 'Each division,' 'Change direction right (left, half-right, half-left).'

In all these cases, the division commanders themselves give the necessary orders to their divisions; the same when the order of the regimental commander has reference to a single division only.

SECTION IV.—THE ATTACK.

ATTACK OF THE SECTION.

In Close Order.

The attack is the decisive, consequently the most important, movement of cavalry in the field.

The main conditions for success in a cavalry attack are rapidity and surprise in the advance, momentum and vigor in the shock.

Cavalry must therefore be practised in advancing from considerable distances, at rapid paces, against the enemy, without losing order, cohesion, and force.

In practising the attack, the section commander should order the gallop at from 800 to 1,000 paces from the marked enemy, and immediately afterwards give the word 'Attack' (*Attake*), when the men at once draw swords, if not already drawn, the lancers trail their lances. When at from 60 to 80 paces from the marked enemy, the 'Charge' (*Marsch ! marsch !*) should be given, and must be repeated by all leaders and guides; the men bring their swords,

the front rank in lancer regiments their lances, to the engage, the horses are put to full speed, and all should endeavour to keep closed to the centre.

To deliver the attack correctly, if the front of the marked enemy is to be attacked, the section should strike with a parallel front, and centre to centre ; if the enemy's flank is to be attacked obliquely or at right angles, the centre of the section must be directed accordingly.

In practice, after the delivery of the attack, and the marked enemy has wheeled about and been pursued for from 200 to 300 paces, the ' Rally ' (*Appel*) is ordered, and repeated by the leaders and guides, when all fall into a trot and get into regular order behind their leader, who rides on at a trot in the direction of the retreating marked enemy. When all the horses are at a trot, he orders the halt.

In presence of a real enemy, the commander must judge of the opportune moment for ordering the ' Attack,' e.g. in an open *terrain* he would give the order at about 1,000 paces distant, in a close country as soon as the enemy is made out, or his proximity is reported by the patrols.

The moment for breaking into a gallop must be dependent on circumstances, such as the condition of the horses, the nature of the ground over which the attack is delivered, and again on the arm against which the attack is directed. When from 80 to 60 paces distant, the ' Charge ' should be ordered, the horses put to their full speed, and the rush made with shouts, of

‘Hurrah!’ The charge should not be ordered at a greater distance than from 80 to 60 paces, for, if made over too great a space, it would tend to an opening out of the files, and the overwhelming shock of an attack with closed ranks would lose its force. When the charge is ordered, every horseman must rush forward with the firm determination to break through the enemy’s ranks. The example of the commander will here be the most material guarantee for success, and, riding as he does only two paces in front of his section, he should, after ordering the charge, strain every effort to be the first to reach the enemy. In the ensuing *mêlée*, each man should always pick out one particular opponent; he should never remain standing still, and must endeavour to give as many cuts or points as possible. Cuts should be delivered, in preference, at the head, face, neck, or bridle hand, points at the breast or ribs. The leaders and guides, when the men have never before been in a *mêlée*, should urge them on, with shouts, to make use of their swords. At the ‘Rally,’ repeated by all guides, the men assemble as rapidly as possible behind their commander.

In Open Order (‘Schwarm’).

An attack should, under certain circumstances, be made in open order, i.e. in swarm, in preference to close order, e.g. against artillery, in order to suffer as little as possible from its fire; or against advancing infantry, when the object is rather to arrest their advance than actually to charge them, or to attract

their fire, that a body following in close order may have the better chances of success, or when perhaps the appearance only of a body of horse would seem likely to produce the required effect, and the ground does not admit of an advance in close order, &c.

The swarm is formed at the word 'Swarm' (*Schwarm*); it has no distinct formation; the commander rides at the head, the men in open order, but not so widely apart as to endanger unity of command. At the order 'Attack,' swords, if not already drawn, are grasped, the men in lancer regiments trail their lances.

If the commander does not propose to break in on the enemy, he orders the 'About' at a suitable distance. If his intention is to strike home, he orders the 'Charge,' which, in the attack of the swarm, may commence from a greater distance than in the attack in close order. Swords and lances are brought to the engage.

The Rally.

It is of the greatest importance for cavalry to reform, i.e. rally, rapidly, after delivering an attack: the rally may be effected either towards the enemy or towards the rear.

In practising the rally towards the enemy, the section commander, after following the marked enemy for a certain distance, gives the order 'Rally,' which is answered in the manner previously explained.

In practising the rally towards the rear the com-

mander, when at from 200 to 150 paces from the marked enemy, orders 'About,' and the whole section turns. The leader must endeavour to regain the front of the section before it has got round ; he then rides at its head, at a gallop, either directly or obliquely to the rear, the section following him in open order (*Rudel*), but keeping as much as possible together. When in presence of a real enemy, he would lead obliquely to the rear, if, for example, it were necessary to clear the front for the charge of a succeeding body, or if the opportunity were afforded of renewing the attack and falling on the enemy's flank, &c. After retiring from 800 to 1,000 paces he orders the rally, turns about, and rides at a trot in the direction of the marked enemy ; every man must immediately turn with him ; the section forms its ranks, as rapidly as possible, in rear of its leader, and follows him at the pace ordered.

A main point to be observed is that the leader must be very quick in getting round in front of his men, who must pay undivided attention to him. If well trained, a section should be closed up and ready to be led a second time to the attack, when it has covered 20 to 30 paces after turning about at the order 'Rally.' When practising for instruction, the movement to the rear should at first be always conducted at a trot, and, indeed, should but seldom be performed at a gallop. Once the 'Charge' has been given, the 'About' must on no account be ordered ; to do so would only spoil the men, for, in all peace

manœuvres, the soldier must be confirmed in the principle, that, once at the charge, he must imperatively ride home at the enemy. If a body of cavalry is overpowered in the *mêlée*, the commander should not attempt to rally it until clear of the actual fighting zone; after attacking cavalry, not till the heat of the pursuit has ceased; after an attack on infantry or artillery, not till it has got beyond their most effective range. To attempt a rally earlier would be fruitless, and would tend to undermine the men's confidence in the commander.

ATTACK OF THE SQUADRON.

In Close Order.

A squadron is led to the attack either in line or column; as a rule, in line, since it admits of the maximum number of horsemen being brought simultaneously to the shock. If time will not allow of deployment, either because a surprise is intended, one is oneself surprised, space does not admit of it, or, again, it is imperative to break through at some one point at all hazards, the attack is made in column.

The attack in line is executed in the same manner as laid down for the section; the squadron would not, as a rule, detach a reserve. If an attack on the enemy's flank is to be made simultaneously with the frontal attack, this duty must be entrusted to one of the flank sections (detailed to it during the advance by

the squadron commander), which would be thrown forward from the front by the diagonal march at an increased pace at the right moment, and then wheeled inwards and led on the enemy's flank. Should, however, one's own flank be threatened, the leader of the section on the menaced flank, without awaiting orders, must wheel it out of the front, in order to meet the enemy's attack. In the advance to the attack, the squadron leader must remain in front of the centre of his squadron, in line with the section leaders, and regulate the pace; after ordering the 'Attack,' he must, therefore, check his pace to a walk until the section leaders come up into line with him. In practising the attack, when the charge has been delivered and the squadron at the order 'Rally' has closed in and is at a trot, the squadron commander must order the halt, provided, that is to say, he does not propose, after rallying, to follow up the marked enemy for a certain distance at a trot or gallop. The squadron trumpeter sounds the corresponding calls, on the orders 'Attack,' 'Charge,' and 'Rally' from the commander; after sounding the 'Attack,' he draws his sword and suspends it from the wrist by the sword-knot, that he may have it ready to his hand after sounding the 'Charge.' Should the enemy retire before the charge is ordered, it is not advisable to follow him up with the whole squadron. This duty then devolves on one of the two flank sections, the squadron commander giving the word, 'First (Fourth) section, pursue'; the

remainder of the squadron follows at a suitable distance, at a trot or, if necessary, at a gallop. When the squadron commander wishes to stop the pursuit, he sounds the 'Rally,' and the section assembles as rapidly as possible on either flank of the squadron, the men taking care to clear the front with the utmost possible rapidity.

In an attack in column, the same successive commands and trumpet-calls are employed, and the same principles observed, as in an attack in line. After giving the order to attack, the commander rides beside the commander of the leading section. If the enemy retires before the charge is ordered, the leading section is sent in pursuit, the squadron commander giving the order 'First section, pursue.'

In Open Order (Swarm).

The attack in swarm is executed at the same commands and on the same principles as laid down for the section.

A squadron, working independently, should leave one section behind in reserve; one of the centre sections should be charged with this duty, as it facilitates the formation of the squadron into swarm. On the order from the squadron commander, 'Second (Third) section in reserve,' the section named drops behind and follows, on the flank and rear, at a suitable distance at a trot or gallop. At the 'Rally,' it closes up to either flank of the squadron.

Attack against Cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry should, if possible, be surprised in the act of deploying, or, if already deployed, attacked in flank. A small body may attack a considerably superior force in flank with every chance of success. In this case the relative superiority in numbers is of minor importance ; but, for success, it is imperative that the flank attack be executed with such rapidity as to have the nature of a surprise, and the enemy be allowed no time to change his front to meet it. A judicious utilisation of ground, affording cover to the formation and advance, is the main essential to the success of a flank attack.

Attack against Infantry.

Infantry should, if possible, be attacked when in motion, or be surprised, so as to have no time to form squares. When this cannot be done, and it is imperative to actually break in upon the infantry, the squares must be attacked by successive bodies, so as to shatter their *morale* by a rapid succession of charges. The attack should, as a rule, be delivered against one of the sides of the square ; if delivered against an angle, the shock is felt at one point only, and the cohesion in the attacking line is broken. The attacking bodies should follow each other at from at least 80 to 100 paces, taking up these intervals in succession, during the advance, after receiving the

order to attack. When practising the attack on infantry, the 'Charge' must on no account be ordered; the attacking line must be halted at about 100 paces from the marked enemy, and the success of the attack be assumed, that the cavalry may not be systematically used to go about.

Attack against Artillery.

Artillery should, if possible, be attacked when in motion, limbering up or unlimbering, or in flank. The attack on the guns should be executed in swarm, but a simultaneous attack, with a proportionately large body in close order, must also be directed against the escort. In the case, for example, of an attack of a squadron on artillery, one section should go in swarm against the guns, the remainder of the squadron in close order against the escort.

The Rally.

A squadron rallies, as a rule, in line, and in the same order in which it advanced to the attack. If it is required to rally in column, the squadron commander must give the necessary orders at the moment. The duties of the squadron commander are identical with those prescribed for the section commander. When he orders the 'Rally,' the squadron trumpeter must sound the corresponding call.

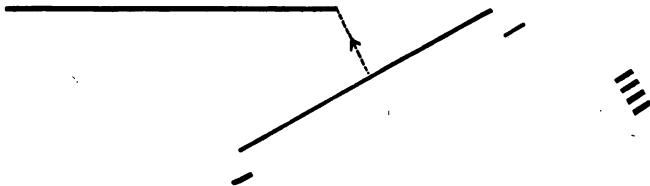
ATTACK OF THE REGIMENT.

The principles governing the attack of the section and the squadron are, in general, also applicable to the attack of the regiment. In practising the attack in line, the marked enemy must be shown by a corresponding number of squadrons, each being designated by a non-commissioned officer and 4 men, the whole under the command of an officer.

Attack against Cavalry.

Every attacking body of cavalry, over the strength of a squadron, must be followed in *échelon*, at from 50 to 80 paces to the flank and rear, by small parties, for the protection of its flanks; these detached parties must be prepared to attack in flank, at the right moment, any body of the enemy aiming a blow against the flank of the attacking line. When the so-called defensive flanks consist of two or more sections, it is best to form them in column. As a rule, each flank

Oblique attack against the flank of the enemy's line, showing the detached defensive flanks and reserve.



of the attacking line should be followed by a defensive flank, but if one of the flanks is covered by circumstances of ground, the exposed flank only would detach

a defensive flank. Unless otherwise ordered, the defensive flanks are always formed by the flank sections of the regiment or division. The reserve, which must always be detached by a regiment, or division acting independently, should, as a rule, follow in column at from 200 to 400 paces, on the flank and rear, of the attacking line. It will then be in a position, if required, to co-operate in the successful issue of the attack, or, if this is unsuccessful, to check the enemy's pursuit. When the attack is delivered on the enemy's front, the conditions of ground, the enemy's formation, &c., must determine in rear of which flank the reserve should follow ; in an attack against the enemy's flank, however, the reserve should, as a rule, follow that flank which is open to the counter attack of the enemy's reserve. If a regiment attacks with 4 or 5 squadrons, it may, in certain cases, be desirable to send out a small party to pave the way for the attack, with the view to draw the enemy into a hasty deployment in a false direction, or to allure him to a pursuit, &c. During the advance, or indeed before it is commenced, the regimental commander should issue the necessary dispositions for the attack ; that these may be conformable to the conditions of ground and the general situation, and, moreover, that he may be able to judge correctly of the moment and direction to attack, it will often be necessary for him to somewhat precede his regiment, which will then follow under the command of one of the division commanders. No special place can

be assigned for the regimental commander in the actual attack. If, for example, the general situation requires that the regiment shall attack on various distinct objective points, the commander must assign to each component fraction its particular point of attack, without himself joining in the *mêlée* with any one ; should a repetition of a partial attack of this kind be advisable, he will then be able to judge of, and frame, the necessary dispositions. When all the squadrons attack simultaneously, the regimental commander rides in the centre of the line, in line with the section leaders, as laid down for the squadron leaders. The same with regard to the division leaders. The staff trumpeter sounds the corresponding calls, at the orders 'Attack,' 'Charge,' and 'Rally,' and acts otherwise in the same manner as prescribed for the squadron trumpeter. All the trumpeters in the regiment repeat the calls sounded by the staff trumpeter. The squadrons, on receiving the order 'Charge,' must ride perfectly straight at the enemy ; the intervals will generally become closed, when the pace is increased to the charge. If, after detaching the defensive flanks and reserve, one section only of a squadron is left on one or both flanks, it closes in to the adjoining squadron, leaving no interval.

The Pursuit.

In practising the attack, the 'Rally' must first be sounded after the charge has been delivered, and be acted on as laid down for the section.

In presence of a real enemy, the attack can only be successful if supplemented by the pursuit; after the shock, it must be the business of the commander, while correctly judging the situation, to extract the maximum offensive power of his arm, and not to content himself with partial results. If the enemy is overthrown in the *mêlée*, or if he retires either before or after the 'Charge' is sounded, the attacking body must follow him up as long as he does not gain on it, and the horses do not become exhausted. The defensive flanks and the reserve, on the other hand, will follow in regular order, and be kept in hand, so as to be ready to ward off any sudden or unexpected counter attacks. If the enemy gains on the pursuing body, or brings fresh troops, or troops posted in rear, into the fight, the pursuit must be stopped. Should he retire before the 'Charge' is sounded, it is, however, desirable to follow with one squadron of the attacking line only, the remainder riding on at a trot, or, if necessary, a gallop, for the enemy might suddenly turn and throw himself on a force following him carelessly.

Attack against Infantry or Artillery.

In attacking infantry or artillery, each division or squadron should, as a rule, be assigned a special objective. The attack is executed on the same principles as laid down for the squadron.

The Rally.

The same remarks apply to the rallying of the regiment as to the squadron.

SECTION V.—PATROLS.

Every body of cavalry, operating in close order in the proximity of an enemy, must send out patrols, in order to prevent its being surprised or meeting suddenly with natural obstacles; the patrols must also endeavour to keep the enemy's patrols as far off as possible. The number of patrols to be sent out must depend on the nature of the ground, the time, season, and the state of the weather. In an open *terrain* and broad daylight, when a surprise is impossible, it will suffice to send out one patrol, or single horsemen moving on at a considerable distance apart. In a close, wooded, and intersected *terrain*, on the other hand, numerous patrols are required, but 1 section, forming 3 patrols, should be able to clear a front of 3,000 paces in the most difficult country, provided the duties are properly understood. In an open country also, if the weather is foggy, during snow-storms, on a sandy soil, in violent winds, &c., several patrols will be necessary. Trumpet calls should be employed as little as possible, in the proximity of the enemy not at all; signals must be used to designate the advance, moving to a flank, the halt, the discovery of the enemy, &c., but even these should be restricted to the smallest possible number. A patrol is bound

to no special form of march. If patrols arrive in a country which affords little or no view around, single horsemen must be detached to the front and flanks for their protection ; but under all circumstances the larger portion of each patrol must keep to the main line of march and move in open order (*Rudel*). Before sending out the patrols, the section commander must clearly explain to each the line it is to follow. When three patrols are sent out, the section commander should, as a rule, accompany the one which is assigned the most important duty, or he should post himself where he can best survey the surrounding country. The centre patrol takes the line of road by which the main body is marching, preceding it by at least 1,000 paces ; the right patrol scours the ground on the right, the left patrol the ground on the left, of the centre patrol. All three patrols must keep up communication with one another and with the main body ; if the connection is lost, it must be at once restored by sending out single horsemen. A squadron, working independently, only requires one patrol for its protection, which would detach one or two men to each flank, and one or two to the rear of the squadron, the remainder preceding it on the line of road. Even under the most unfavourable conditions, a regiment should not employ more than half a squadron for its protection.

SECTION VI.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPOSITION, LEADING, AND EMPLOYMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF CAVALRY OVER THE STRENGTH OF A REGIMENT.

COMPOSITION.

Two to three regiments, combined under the command of a general officer, constitute a cavalry brigade, to which a horse artillery battery is usually attached for purposes of tactical employment. Several brigades, combined under one command, constitute a cavalry Division or corps.

TACTICAL ORGANISATION AND DESIGNATION.

The several regiments of the brigade are numbered and addressed according to the same principles as the several squadrons of the regiment, i.e. according to their actual position in the formation ; e.g. the right regiment in the brigade, formed in line of regiments deployed, or line of squadron columns at deploying interval, is always the 1st, the left regiment the 2nd, &c. When the regiments, instead of being one beside the other, are one behind the other, the front regiment is the 1st, the next the 2nd, &c. If the brigadier wishes to designate particular divisions or squadrons, he names the number of the division or squadron, and also that of the regiment. When forming up the brigade, the brigadier appoints to each

regiment the position it is to occupy. If the regimental unit is momentarily broken up by sudden or pressing dispositions, the continuity must be restored as soon as possible, that each regiment may constitute in itself a distinct whole.

In cavalry Divisions or corps, the several brigades form as many tactical units, and are designated by the name of the commanding general.

DISPOSITIONS, COMMANDS, SIGNALS.

The manœuvring and employment of a tactical unit, composed of several regiments, must always follow some general idea, whether based on reality or, as in peace manœuvres, on supposition only.

This general idea must be communicated by the commander to all commanders of independent bodies in a general disposition, which may either determine the sequence of the movements to be executed or supply the objective of the operations only, should he propose to retain in his own hand their further course, which is directed

(a) *By short orders*, in accordance with the regulations laid down for the manœuvring of the regiment, given by the brigadier by word of mouth to the several commanders if he is near at hand, or sent them by the orderly officers ;

(b) *By the trumpet calls* laid down in the drill book. Every trumpet call sounded by the brigadier must be prefixed by the signal 'Attention.'

On receiving the order or call, the commanders at once give the corresponding orders to their commands, and proceed at once to carry out the movement, unless the brigadier adds to the order sent the message to delay the execution until he sounds the 'executive signal.'

Each regiment in the brigade sends an officer, the battery a non-commissioned officer, to the brigadier as orderly to carry orders ; he has a trumpeter with him to sound the calls.

The command of bodies of cavalry over the strength of a brigade is conducted by means of orders or dispositions, sent to the several brigades. The larger commands must therefore have a certain number of organs attached to them, among whom is an artillery officer of high rank, who must always accompany the chief, in order, when necessary, himself to take over the command of the artillery, should the batteries of several brigades be combined in support of some important operation, or the artillery of the Division or corps be reinforced by batteries from elsewhere.

FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

Since the brigade constitutes the tactical unit of large bodies of cavalry, brigade formations only require to be laid down. In a brigade of two regiments, one forms the main body and must always be kept intact, attacking as a rule with all its squadrons united and deployed in line. The main body may be

reinforced by one or two squadrons from the other regiment, and the whole commanded by the regimental commander according to the same regulations as laid down for a single regiment. In a brigade of three regiments two form the main body; the third furnishes the reserve, the advance guard, &c. The main body may be manœuvred in various manners, according to circumstances; as a rule, it would operate in one body, in exceptional cases, by regiments. The brigadier may apply any one of the formations and movements laid down for a single regiment to the whole brigade, or to one of its component regiments, without interfering with the terms of the disposition.

If the main body is manœuvred as a whole, the two regiments have similar relations to one another as the divisions of a regiment, and the movements are executed according to the same principles as laid down for the divisions of an independent regiment.

The brigadier must then prefix to the order, applying equally to both regiments of the brigade, the word 'Brigade,' the commanders executing the movement according to the actual station of, and the eventual position to be taken up by, their regiments in the brigade.

Supposing the brigade to be in double column, and it was required to form;

(a) *Line of squadron columns at deploying interval to the front*, the brigadier's order for both regiments would be 'Brigade—Line of squadron columns at deploying interval to the front'; the 1st regiment

would form right forward, the 2nd left forward, each receiving the corresponding order from its commander ;

(b) *Oblique line to the left*, the brigadier's order for both regiments would be 'Brigade—Deploy half-left' ; the 2nd regiment would receive the order from its commander to deploy half-left, continuing its advance at a walk ; the 1st regiment would receive the order to change direction half-right, and when it had gained the proper interval, 'Left wheel into line.'

The interval between the regiments in every formation is 20 paces, called regimental interval.

In advancing over long distances, the brigadier gives the direction ; he may tell off the regiment to direct, or a division or even squadron of the regiment.

The flank march may be executed in various manners : when for a short distance only, it will suffice to give the signal 'Attention—Right turn (Left turn),' when all the component fractions of the brigade form fours to the flank named, resuming, at the signal 'Attention—Forward,' their parallel frontal march ; when for a long distance, the order is 'Brigade—Take ground to the right (left),' all the component fractions wheeling by sections to the flank named, and, at the signal 'Attention—Wheel into line,' resuming their original formation and direction.

Single column is not so much employed from its greater depth as double column. For the same reason

large cavalry reserves move generally in double column, or in line of squadron columns at close interval; in the latter formation, the regiments may be either massed in one line or one regiment behind the other; in the former, they may be massed in double column of regiments or divisions.

If each regiment is required to execute a different formation, the brigadier must either prefix to his order the word '—th regiment' or send to the regiments distinct and individual orders; each regimental commander then carries out the movements ordered independently, e.g. supposing the brigade to be in double column and the 2nd regiment is required to form line of squadron columns at deploying interval, the 1st to form an offensive flank, the brigadier will give the order, '2nd regiment—Line of squadron columns at deploying interval to the front,' '1st regiment—Offensive flank.'

In the same manner if the several regiments or brigades are required to advance in succession in échelon, each échelon to consist of one regiment or brigade, with intervals determined by the commander, the brigadier's order is 'Échelon (*Staffeln*) on the —th regiment'; the regiment named advances in its actual formation, the other follows on the flank and rear of the leading regiment, at the interval ordered.

The flank divisions or squadrons may also be ordered, during the advance to the attack, to form échelon on the flank and rear; the order would be given, '—th squadron (—th division) of —th regi-

ment—Échelon in rear of right (left) flank': the interval at which the squadron or division would follow in échelon in rear of the flank named would depend on the actual situation.

DUTIES OF REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS.

Regimental commanders must place themselves where they can best hear or take the orders of the brigadier, and best give their own orders to their commands.

When the brigadier is obliged to ride off to a considerable distance from the main body of the brigade, as, for example, when making a reconnaissance in person, or riding forward to the zone of the scouring parties, the senior regimental commander in the brigade takes command of the main body, the senior field officer assuming the latter's place in command of the regiment.

RESERVES.

The necessity of detaching a reserve has already been pointed out in speaking of small bodies of cavalry.

In an independent brigade, either an entire regiment or the greater portion of a regiment must form the reserve, only the number of men absolutely necessary being detached for outpost duty; in a cavalry Division or corps, an entire brigade will follow in reserve.

The commander must take care to place the reserve where it will either best suit his own intentions or will most effectually neutralise the intentions of the enemy. The distance of the reserve from the main body must be such that it may not be swept away in the occurrences of the main body, while still being kept sufficiently in hand. These requirements will, as a rule, be best met, if the reserve follows the main body, when deployed in line or while engaged in deploying, in échelon on either flank.

The observations already made with regard to the responsibility of the commander of the reserve in the case of a regiment are the more applicable in the case of large bodies of cavalry, since the increased strength of the reserve renders its co-operation in the general events all the more important and decisive.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO CAVALRY.

(a) *In the Brigade.*—The brigadier determines the position of the battery in accordance with the actual situation and his own intentions; the position is based on the following principles: The artillery may certainly shatter the enemy's attacking bodies by a well-timed and well-maintained fire, and thus either materially pave the way for the attack or disturb the enemy in his deployment. The main rôle of cavalry, surprise, must not, however, be sacrificed to this object; the cavalry must on no account be delayed in its

movements at the expense of the battery. Without adhering too closely to the brigade, the battery must, therefore, both on the march and during the advance, be so placed that it may at the right moment be disposed at the points (often far to the front and flank) from which it may fire on the enemy as long as possible, without either endangering, or being itself interfered with by, the advance and deployment of the cavalry. It must strain every endeavour to gain these points as rapidly as possible, and to get into action at once ; it should therefore drive over the soundest ground and tracks, and avoid as much as possible deep and intersected country, which is very obstructive to its advance. Lastly, it should not as a rule be broken up, nor should it manœuvre in front of the cavalry.

These considerations demand that the battery attached to a cavalry brigade should be equally independent as cautious and rapid in its movements, and be also often led without regard to momentary exposure. To attain this, the commander must not only be made fully cognisant of the proposed operations of the brigadier, but must also be directly at his elbow, when reconnoitring the ground for the movements of his cavalry, the enemy's situation, &c., so as to be able to select rising points, on the flanks of the proposed deployment of the brigade, for the position of his guns.

As a protection against the enemy's attack, a battery is given an escort, which should not be less than

half a squadron ; its duties are also to clear the front of the battery.

The principles enumerated above are also applicable to guns attached to regiments or divisions acting independently.

(b) *In Bodies of Cavalry over the Strength of a Brigade.*—Cavalry Divisions or corps may either temporarily combine the batteries attached to the brigades, or, when independent operations are to be carried out, have a larger force of artillery given them. Batteries, thus massed, will pave the way for a grand cavalry attack, afford it the most material support possible, and, provided the position of the batteries is sufficiently secure, offer a rallying point for the retreating cavalry in the event of an unsuccessful issue. They may also be called upon, by a well-timed and sudden fire, to draw off the enemy's attention from the cavalry, and attract his fire upon themselves ; they should not, however, so much reply to the latter as bring their guns to bear on the attacking force. Great cavalry and artillery attacks generally work together. To attain the result aimed at, viz. the destruction of the enemy and the success of a frequently doubtful issue, the commander of the artillery must, however, as already pointed out, be made fully acquainted with the object of the cavalry attack, gaining his information either personally from the cavalry commander or from the orders received from higher authority. As a matter of course, the cavalry Division or corps must provide the requisite escort for the batteries

attached to it ; the strength of the escort must depend on circumstances.

SECTION VII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The regulations for the leading and the movements of cavalry are framed on simplicity of mechanism, in order not to interfere with the main attributes of the arm, viz. rapidity in the attack and vigour in the charge. In an exceptionally offensive sense, cavalry has only three estates—the preparation for the attack, the advance to the attack, the decision of the attack.

In the first, the fitting moment for its employment must be waited for in the most secure position possible ; the commander must, however, keep his personal attention none the less fixed on the general course of the fight, reconnoitring the enemy and the ground with patrols, so as to be prepared to meet all contingencies.

The second demands in the commander a capacity for leading his men by the shortest and most favourable line, where their movements may be best concealed from the enemy, utilising conditions of ground and economising time, to the point from which the attack may be commenced, so that the *matériel* may be brought up in such condition as may enable it in all respects to answer the strain made upon its powers of endurance, and which only now commences.

The third demands vigour of execution and a correct utilisation of the results attained ; the commander

must at once grasp the situation and provide, in case of success, the dispositions for a judicious pursuit, in case of failure, the dispositions for the safety of his force ; these can only be based on an obstinate resistance and require to be framed often in so brief a time that his own initiative must follow momentarily on a recognition of the enemy's situation, the initiative itself be followed in rapid succession by further dispositions. A combined utilisation of offensive power will alone guarantee success ; the enemy must be occupied, checked, and deceived by small parties, but the force of the actual attack, the concentric charge of all available numbers, must be brought to bear on one point only. If the weakest point, viz. the enemy's flank, can be chosen, so much the better ; if not, the enemy's position must be broken through by the most vigorous effort possible.

The cavalry commander should possess the sense of self-responsibility in a higher degree even than any other, so that he may be able to recognise and profit by the opportune moment, which frequently occurs but once in the course of an action or battle, and if not utilised is irretrievably lost. Once ordered to the true point, he cannot well expect to receive additional orders for his further guidance, but must act according to his best judgment of the general situation, without fear of responsibility, for the glory of his men and the advantage of the entire army. In this manner alone can cavalry exert, as it should, a decisive and destroying *rôle*.

These principles, the spirit of these regulations, can

alone be answered, if, in peace manœuvres of large bodies of cavalry, all artistic display is avoided, while the movements performed are based on a possible and practical idea, in which the marking of the enemy, and the leading of the skeleton by intelligent officers, form a material aid.

SECTION VIII.—CAVALRY ACTING AS INFANTRY.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

It is only in exceptional cases that cavalry is employed to fight on foot ; on principle it should only occur when there is no infantry at hand, and the object in view cannot be attained without the fire of a dismounted body. The necessity may present itself, for example, should it be required to occupy some distant and important point before it can be reached by the enemy, to maintain it until the infantry can come up, or, when passing from a covered and intersected, to a perfectly open, country, to cover the retreat of the infantry.

Cavalry may undertake and carry out with its fire, without the co-operation of infantry, sweeping dashes against the enemy's flanks and rear, with a view to destroying communications, cutting off reserve establishments, &c., or be employed to cover the action of artillery by occupying points from which the guns might be threatened in flank and rear, or may undertake difficult reconnaissances, foraging expeditions, &c.

The fire of cavalry on foot will therefore, generally speaking, be employed in a defensive point of view; when the object is attained, or the infantry has come up, the cavalry will at once remount.

FORMATION FOR FIRING ON FOOT.

In order to reap the advantage peculiar to cavalry, i.e. mobility, it must always seek to gain the points to be occupied as rapidly as possible; its task will then be frequently in a great measure solved. When gained, the advanced files must examine the *terrain* in front, while the commander himself reconnoitres the general situation and determines the strength of the parties to be dismounted for firing. As a basis, it may be laid down that, according as the ground admits to a greater or less degree of the employment of a mounted body, a larger or smaller fraction must be detached as reserve and remain mounted, to guard the flanks during the fight, and to cover, so far as the ground permits, the remounting of the dismounted parties, should it be necessary to break off the fighting. If the entire force consists of several squadrons, squadrons entire should, when practicable, be employed for the dismounted duty, and the same for the reserve. The dismounting must take place where the men are as much as possible concealed, and covered from the enemy's fire. A few men in each section remain behind, at least on the look-out and to carry pressing messages,

and 1 man in each patrol to hold the horses ; in each half-squadron 1 non-commissioned officer is left in charge of the horses ; in other respects the commander must make his dispositions to meet the actual circumstances of the case. The horses are usually held in the following manner in each patrol : after dismounting, the heads are turned inwards ; the bradoon-reins are passed over their heads without unbuckling ; the man told off to hold them passes his own bradoon-rein through the others, and holds the end. Each horse is also hobbled, and tied by the head-rope to the neck of his neighbour. Horses may be held in the same manner by ranks. If trees, rails, &c., are at hand, the horses should be tied to them, standing as close as practicable together. The dismounted men assemble on their commander ; he tells off to the several parties the points and localities they are to occupy, and gives the necessary orders with regard to the general objective, the maintenance of communication, the covering of the flanks and a possible retreat, in as concise and brief a manner as possible ; this may often be done during the advance. The nature of the duty and the general situation must determine whether all the dismounted parties should be employed together in the first line, or whether a certain portion should be kept back, under cover, in the commander's hand, as a reserve to increase the fire at decisive points. Since, however, the occasions on which cavalry would be employed to fight on foot would not, as a rule, premise a protracted or obstinate

resistance, but rather a short and sharp attack, a separate dismounted reserve may, in the generality of cases, be dispensed with. The fighting of dismounted cavalry is conducted on the same principles as that of skirmishing infantry: closed bodies are never formed; the men assemble in groups (swarms) behind their commanders. The original sub-division of the section into 3 patrols holds good, the patrols forming the fighting swarms. The commanders of patrols move forward at once to gain the points or objects which they are directed to occupy, the sections remaining together or being dispersed in swarms according to the nature of the ground. The swarms of one section must on no account be mixed up with the swarms of another. One section, dispersed in 3 swarms, must not cover a front of over 100 paces. Important points—for instance, in defence, those against which the main effort will probably be directed, in offence, those from which the objective points of the attack may be most effectually commanded—must be occupied by thick swarms; the less important must be thinly occupied. In other respects, conditions of ground, the available force, the intentions of the commander, and the conduct of the enemy must decide the correct extension and method of occupation. At all times, the section and swarm leaders go in front, and seek to reach the points, which must be selected with reference to the obtainable cover, first. Defiles, or narrow passes, which are to be defended, must be blocked up as rapidly as possible. Where no

cover is obtainable, and the conditions require it, rifle-pits must be dug.

DUTIES OF CAVALRY FIGHTING ON FOOT.

The individual man is called a skirmisher, as in the infantry. All signals and commands, more especially those for the 'Commence' and 'Cease firing,' must be unhesitatingly and immediately obeyed, since the strictest fighting and fire discipline is indispensable to unity of command in a body fighting in skirmishing order. Unless the 'Commence firing' has been given, the skirmishers must never fire excepting when necessary to give the alarm in the case of a surprise or for their own safety. The carbine must be carried in a slanting position, with the muzzle pointing upwards, ready for use; the man must not fire on the move; he must utilise all available cover, and not expose himself uselessly; he must not, however, at the same time shy the enemy's fire if it is necessary to increase the effect of his own arm. The skirmishing bodies are directed by verbal orders, pre-concerted signals, or by messages carried by orderlies, the commander retaining with him several intelligent men for this duty; trumpet calls must only be used when absolutely necessary; they not unfrequently betray your own intentions to the enemy. The most important signal is the 'Attention' (a prolonged note on the whistle), by which the commander attracts the attention of all to himself. Section and swarm leaders, with a view to preventing

any waste of ammunition, must maintain the strictest order, quiet, and attention in their subordinate commands during the course of the fighting ; they must call out to their skirmishers the points to aim at and the range, and therefore post themselves where they can best watch the ground in front and the enemy's movements, and where they may easily be found. Any important occurrence discovered on the side of the enemy must be at once reported to the officer in command of the party, who is responsible for the maintenance of direct communication with the detached reserve. A fresh supply of ammunition, if required, is carried up to the front from the reserve by single men. The mounted reserve must be so placed to the flank and rear of the exposed flank, as close as possible to the firing line while obtaining cover or shelter, as to be able to join in the fight at the opportune moment, or if necessary to gallop to the front in order to cover the mounting of the skirmishers ; it is responsible for the safety of the flanks, for maintaining the touch with the enemy, during the fighting, by small patrols sent out in the proper directions, and for keeping up the communication with the commander of the entire force, as well as with the parties holding the horses, by means of individual horsemen. The commander of the reserve must watch the course of the fighting from a carefully selected point, so as to be ready to act in accordance with the general situation, and, if the ground admits of the employment of a mounted body, to join in the

fight at the opportune moment—i.e. should the sudden demonstration of a mounted body appear likely to check the enemy's advance under the most effective fire of the skirmishers, and thus repel him, or, when the fighting is broken off, in order to cover the mounting of the skirmishers.

The reserve must always act so that it may not interfere with the firing of the dismounted men. Should the enemy's advance be arrested by the appearance of the cavalry, the required result is already attained, and it should disappear as promptly as it appeared ; should he refuse to be arrested in his attack by the demonstration only of a mounted body, the reserve must proceed to an actual attack. If repulsed, the retreating enemy must be followed by the fire of the skirmishers only, who should not on any account leave their positions ; the mounted body should only follow up in an exceptional case, e.g. if the enemy's attack were made with dismounted cavalry, and a rush on the horses might be undertaken with fair chances of success.

THE BREAKING-OFF OF THE FIGHTING.

Should it become impossible to maintain the occupied points any longer, the fight must be broken off. If the *terrain* admits of the employment of a mounted body, the reserve must advance and cover the mounting of the skirmishers, which may then be performed without any special difficulties ; if a mounted body cannot be employed, the conditions will be less

favourable ; the fight must then be broken off by the firing skirmishers in successive bodies, the men seeking to regain their horses as rapidly as possible. At the signal 'Rally,' the skirmishers must run back in all haste, assemble and reform on their leaders, and follow the instructions given by the latter.

SECTION IX.—PARADE MOVEMENTS.

RECEIVING OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER.

The Section.

The commander places himself 10 paces in front of the centre of the section, facing it; when the reviewing officer arrives, at about 100 paces from the flank, swords are drawn or lances carried, and, at the order 'Eyes right (left),' every man turns the head accordingly.

The commander rides to meet the reviewing officer ; if an officer, he salutes, and, reining in his horse 3 paces in front of him, reports the parade state. When the reviewing officer rides down the front to inspect the ranks, every man must look him in the face and follow him with the eyes as he passes by, turning the head accordingly. The commander rides on the far side, at such a distance behind as will allow him to understand any order given. After the inspection of the front rank, the commander places himself in front of the flank of the line and gives the

word 'Attention,' when all turn their heads again to the front. If the rear rank is also to be inspected, the order is given 'Ranks, open,' and the rear rank reins back 2 horses' lengths (6 paces); the commander gives the word 'Rear rank, eyes left (right),' and accompanies the reviewing officer as before; at the order 'Ranks, close,' the rear rank closes up to its proper interval.

The Squadron.

If an independent squadron, it is usually formed up in line. If there is room, the commander places himself at half-squadron length in front of the centre, when in line; at 15 paces in front of the leading section, when in column; in both cases, facing the squadron. When the reviewing officer is about 100 paces from the flank, swords are drawn or lances carried, and the inspection is conducted as in the section.

If the squadron, though not actually forming part of a division or regiment on the parade, has nevertheless marched out as part of a larger command, the commander does not report the state, but simply accompanies the reviewing officer in his inspection.

The squadron trumpeter takes post beside the guide of the rear rank on the flank on which the superior or reviewing officer is to be received, and, on the approach of the latter, sounds the prescribed call to notify his arrival on the ground. If the superior officer to be received, or the reviewing officer, is a

member of the Imperial family, a field-marshal, the War Minister, or the Inspector-General of Cavalry, after swords have been drawn or lances carried, and the 'Eyes right (left)' has been given, he on all occasions blows the *Generalmarsch*, which is continued while the officer is passing the front or during the inspection of both ranks ; if the superior officer is the army commander, on all occasions when within the zone of his command ; if the commanding general, within the zone of his *Generalat*, or circuit of inspection ; if the army corps commander, within the zone of his corps, provided he is not located in the same place with the army commander or the commanding general. Should the superior or reviewing officer order the execution of any movement, the trumpeter rejoins the commander. When the commanders of the division and regiment of which the squadron forms part are present, they place themselves 4 paces from the inner flank, in line with the front rank, the division commander inside the regimental commander ; the regimental adjutant covers the regimental commander at rank interval ; they salute the superior, or reviewing, officer and accompany him in his inspection after he has passed by them.

The Regiment.

The regiment is formed up, to receive a superior, either in line of squadrons deployed or in line of squadron columns at close interval.

The commander places himself 2 paces in front of the leader of the section on the flank by which the reviewing officer will arrive ; when the latter is about 100 paces distant, he signals to the squadron commander on the flank to draw swords or carry lances, and then proceeds as before laid down for the squadron commander.

The division commanders, if space permits, place themselves 60 paces in front of the centre of their divisions, and salute, without leaving their posts, when the superior officer approaches.

The commander of the flank squadron, after giving the word to draw swords or carry lances, at the signal from the regimental commander, followed by the order 'Eyes right (left),' salutes without leaving his place. The other squadron commanders do the same, in succession, on the inspecting officer arriving at 50 paces from the flank of their squadrons.

If the rear rank is also to be inspected, the regimental commander signifies the order to the squadron leader on the flank ; and the inspection is carried out in each successive squadron as above.

The regimental adjutant places himself one pace from, and in line with, the front-rank guide on the inner flank of the line, hands over the parade state to the orderly officer of the inspecting officer, and after the latter has passed by him falls in in rear of, and accompanies, the regimental commander.

Any supernumerary field or regimental officers are

formed up in one or two ranks, according to circumstances, on the outer flank of the line, taking post according to rank, the senior one pace from the front-rank guide ; they salute on the approach of the inspecting officer and remain in their places.

The squadron trumpeters take post as laid down for the squadron ; the division trumpeters, beside the trumpeters of the squadrons on the inner flanks of the divisions ; the regimental trumpeter, beside the trumpeter of the division on the inner flank ; the latter sounds the call announcing the arrival of the reviewing officer, and blows the *Generalmarsch* ; during the inspection he rides near the regimental commander. The trumpeters of the division and the squadron on the inner flank commence the *Generalmarsch* with the regimental trumpeter, and cease blowing when the reviewing officer has finished his inspection of the front of the squadron ; the other trumpeters take it up in succession as their squadron leaders give the word 'Eyes right (left).' If the inspecting officer orders any movement to be executed, the division and squadron trumpeters ride at once to their respective commanders. When the colonel commandant of the regiment is present, he places himself 2 paces in front of the regimental commander and conforms to the instructions laid down for the latter, who during the inspection rides beside the chief. Should the brigadier be present, he acts according to the instructions laid down for the regimental commander in the inspection of a single

squadron, the brigade adjutant taking post as laid down for the regimental adjutant.

The commander and trumpeter of a division, acting independently, conform to the same regulations as the commander and trumpeter of the regiment ; in all other particulars, the regulations for the regiment apply equally to the division ; if the division commander is absent, the senior captain takes his place. Should the regimental commander be present, he takes post as in the inspection of a single squadron.

The Brigade.

A brigade is drawn up, to receive the reviewing officer, in line of squadrons deployed, in line of squadron columns at close interval, or in two lines. The battery is placed, as a rule, behind the centre of the second line. The distance between the lines depends on the available space.

The brigadier places himself 2 paces in front of the regimental commander or colonel commandant of the regiment on the flank by which the reviewing officer will arrive, and conforms to the instructions laid down for the commander of a single regiment ; the regimental commanders remain at their posts, saluting on the approach of the reviewing officer, and after he has passed fall in behind him during the inspection of their respective regiments. The orderly officers of the brigadier take post beside, and on the inner flank of, the regimental adjutant, the staff officer of the brigade beside the orderly officers ; all conform to the

instructions laid down for the regimental adjutant, excepting that only the staff officer of the brigade hands over the parade state. The bugler who has to sound the call announcing the arrival of the reviewing officer, and the artillery non-commissioned officer attached as battery orderly to the brigadier, take post at rank interval in rear of the staff officer and orderly officers ; both follow the brigadier during his inspection. The regimental trumpeters remain at their prescribed posts.

Several Brigades.

When several brigades are drawn up for inspection, they take post beside one another, according to the space available, the batteries being massed. The Divisional commander places himself 2 paces in front of the commander of the brigade on the flank by which the reviewing officer will arrive ; the army corps commander, 2 paces in front of the Divisional commander. Only the commander of the whole force rides to meet and report to the reviewing officer, his chief of the staff handing over the parade state to the latter's chief of the staff or aide-de-camp. The suites of general officers, holding a higher command than a brigade, are placed on the extreme flank, the general and field officers in the front rank, according to rank, the senior on the outside ; the other officers forming a second rank, the mounted orderlies a third. During the inspection, the suites follow their chiefs as long as the latter have to accompany the reviewing officer.

MARCHING PAST.

The Section.

At the order 'Rank past—Eyes right (left),' the commander gives the order to advance, salutes as he passes the reviewing officer, turning his face towards him when 3 paces distant, and, when a few paces beyond, gives the word 'Attention.'

The Squadron.

A squadron is formed for marching past, in column. The commander then gives the word 'Rank past by the right (left),' and places himself 2 paces in front of the commander of the leading section, ordering the march, if the column is not already in motion. On approaching the reviewing officer, he gives the word 'Eyes right (left)' and salutes; after passing him about 10 paces, he turns his horse and places himself on the right or left of the reviewing officer, according as the ranking past is by the right or left, somewhat to his flank and rear. Section commanders must cover exactly in the column; at 3 paces from the reviewing officer, they turn their faces and eyes towards him, looking again straight to the front as soon as they have passed. The squadron trumpeter, on the order 'Rank past,' takes post beside the rear-rank guide on the outer flank of the leading section, and blows the *General-marsch* during the ranking past, unless the squadron marches past with swords returned or lances slung,

when he does not blow. When the rear section has passed, he rejoins the squadron commander. When the whole squadron has ranked past, the commander gives the word 'Attention.'

If the squadron forms part of a large body of troops, but not an integral portion of a division or regiment, the same rules apply. If the division and regimental commanders are present, they take post, before the ranking past commences, beside the reviewing officer, on the same side as the squadron commander has eventually to place himself after ranking past, but so far to the flank and rear as to allow the latter to place himself in front of them, the division commander being on the outside of the regimental commander.

The Regiment.

After forming the regiment in column, the commander orders 'Rank past by the right (left),' which is repeated by the squadron leaders, who ride at once to their posts, as above; the division commanders place themselves 2 paces in front of the commanders of their leading squadrons, the regimental commander 2 paces in front of the commander of the leading division. In all other particulars, the same instructions apply to the regimental commander as laid down for the squadron commander of an independent squadron, excepting that he does not give the word 'Eyes right (left),' which is ordered by each squadron leader, in succession, as he approaches the reviewing officer.

Division and squadron commanders salute, as they pass, without leaving their places, the commanders of the first squadron and of the leading division saluting with the regimental commander, the commander of the leading squadron of the second division, with his division commander. The regimental adjutant rides beside the front-rank guide on the outer flank of the leading section, and, when it has passed the reviewing officer about 10 paces, rides up to, and falls in behind, the regimental commander. Any supernumerary field and regimental officers ride, according to rank, beside the regimental adjutant, closing in to the front rank, when the latter rides off, and marching on with the column. The squadron trumpeters take post as in, and conform to the instructions laid down for, the single squadron; the division trumpeters rank past beside the trumpeters of the leading squadrons of the divisions; the regimental trumpeter, beside the trumpeter of the leading division; all conforming to the regulations prescribed for the trumpeter of a single squadron, and, as soon as their respective units have ranked past, rejoining their several commanders.

The colonel commandant, if present, ranks past 2 paces in front of the regimental commander, and, in all other respects, conforms to the instructions laid down for the latter. The brigadier, if present, acts in the same manner as the regimental commander in the ranking past of a single squadron. An independent division ranks past in the same manner as a regiment, the commander conforming to the instructions laid down for the commander of a regiment.

The Brigade.

The brigadier orders the formation of column, gives the word to rank past, and then places himself 2 paces in front of the commander of the leading regiment. At a signal from him, with upraised sword, the regiments are put in motion. In all other respects, the instructions laid down for the commander of a regiment are equally applicable to the brigadier. The battery ranks past in rear of the brigade. The commanders of the several units conform to the regulations laid down for the regiment, and the officers, who are instructed to accompany the reviewing officer during his inspection of the brigade, also take post beside him during the ranking past of their commands. Commanders following immediately behind one another salute together. The staff officer and orderly officers ride beside the regimental adjutant of the leading regiment, in the order laid down in the instructions for the inspection of a brigade, all saluting on passing the saluting point; the staff officer, after passing, rejoins his chief; the orderly officers ride on with the regiment. The bugler and the orderlies rank past at rank interval in rear of the staff and orderly officers; the former, after passing the saluting post, rejoins the brigadier, the orderlies marching on.

Several Brigades.

The Divisional commander rides 2 paces in front of the brigadier, and acts in all respects similarly to

the brigadier in the ranking past of a brigade. The staff and orderly officers of the Divisional general rank past at the head of the column, riding beside, and on the outer flank of, the brigade orderly officers. The chief of the staff, after passing the saluting point, rejoins his chief; all the others march on. The bugler and Divisional orderlies rank past at rank interval behind the staff officers; the former rejoins the general after passing the saluting point; the orderlies continue moving on with the troops. The staff and orderly officers, the bugler, and the orderlies of the brigadier rank past with their several brigades, as laid down in the brigade instructions. The army corps commander ranks past 9 paces in front of the general officer at the head of the column; his suite, arranged in the same order as laid down in the instructions for the receiving of the reviewing officer, ride 3 paces in rear, and on the outer flank, of their chief, and after passing the saluting point ride off with him to the reviewing officer.

COMPLIMENTS AT FUNERALS.

In funeral parties, volleys are delivered by detachments, dismounted, up to the strength of a squadron.

NOVEMBER, 1873.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY . . .	1	INDIA AND THE EAST . . .	19
VOYAGES AND TRAVEL . . .	5	BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, &c. .	21
SCIENCE	7	POETRY	24
ESSAYS, LECTURES, AND COL-		FICTION	26
LECTED PAPERS	12	THEOLOGICAL	31
MILITARY WORKS	15	CORNHILL LIBRARY OF FICTION	36

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